PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY
DEC 13 1871

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871. | NUMBER 127.

WASHINGTON.

Spirited Debate in the Senate on a Resolution for Final Adjournment.

An Inharmonious Caucus of Republican Senators on the Same Subject.

Significant Speeches by Dependent and Independent Republicans.

The Chicago Custom House Bill Endorsed by Secretary Boutwell.

The Specie Payment Question Considered by the House Banking Committee.

Figures from the Annual Report of the Statistical Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESOLUTION FOR FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Morton called up his concurrent resolution to-day providing for a final adjournment of Congress on the third Monday in May. In the limited time it was under discussion, however, it was demonstrated that nothing which can possibly have any political significance can pass this present session without being thoroughly analyzed. The Clerk had hardly finished reading the resolution before Mr. Sumner got the floor and objected to its adoption at such an early stage of the session. He gave notice, however, that if the Senate should take up the resolution he would insist upon tacking thereto amendments that Congress should not adjourn until it had passed a supplemental Civil Rights bill guaranteeing protection to American citizens without distinction of color. Notwithstanding this note of defiance, Mr. Morton insisted on the propriety of adopting his resolution, and the yeas and nays were called on motion to take it up. On this ballot Mr. Sumner's threatened amendment as to equal rights had the effect to drive all the Democrats to Morton's support, and, consequently, there were but nine votes recorded against taking it up. To be as good as his word as soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Sumner sent up his proposed amendments, and when he took his seat, Mr. Schurz moved to amend by providing that there should be no adjournment until bills to reduce internal taxation, modify the tariff and secure reform in the civil service had also been acted upon, and then Mr. Trumbull, when Schurz had taken his seat, gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the combined resolution and amendments the bill to remove political disabilities of the Southern people. He protested against any measure which would tie up the hands of Senators as to future legislation, and moved to lay the original resolution and amendments on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were called, and it was defeated by a vote of 21 to 32. Pending further action the morning hour expired and the resolution went over. The vote was regarded as significant, as foreshadowing how Senators will act upon the measures that will be introduced this winter for reform in the revenue, civil service, and public service generally. The Republicans who united with the Democrats in voting to lay Mr. Morton's resolution on the table were Messrs. Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Hill, Lewis, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, and Wilson. Three Republicans, Sprague, Spencer, and Logan, who would have voted with the minority, were not in the Senate to-day. This is the same vote which was given for Trumbull's original proposition calling for a Retrenchment Committee.

SENATE CAUCUS.

In consequence of the inharmonious proceedings in the open session, the Senate had been in executive session but a short time to-day when it was resolved to hold a caucus, to see if some general understanding could not be arrived at with reference to legislation, and also if there could not be an arrangement made with regard to Trumbull's proposed Retrenchment Committee without putting Republican Senators on the record as voting against it, and Democrats as favoring it. The propriety of appointing this committee was discussed for about two hours, and some bitter speeches were made thereon. Senator Chandler indulged in his usual personalities towards those who wished this committee revived, and intimated that some of those expecting appointments on this committee would use it as an engine against the administration, and that these would-be reformers and retrenchers were not a bit better than they should be. It was charged by independent Republicans that for some reason or other there was a manifest disposition on the part of the majority of the Senators to prevent any legislation whatever, as had been instanced in open sessions for the past three days. It was also shown that there was some agreement of some kind,—just exactly what could not be surmised,—to secure an early adjournment, and to prevent needful measures from being enacted. Those in favor of the Retrenchment Committee regarded it as necessary at the present time, when defalcations and embezzlements were of almost daily occurrence. After about two hours of this kind of interchange of opinions, the caucus adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is now the opinion of those favorable to Trumbull's resolution that it will be defeated in caucus, as the independents show no disposition to compromise short of the original proposition. A compromise will be suggested, however, in caucus to-morrow, providing for a Retrenchment Committee, but limiting its powers to certain specified subjects, such as the departments here in Washington. It is understood that Conkling's opposition comes mainly from his desire to shield Tom Murphy.

GENERAL BULLOCK'S CASE.

Mr. McNeely, of Illinois, attempted to introduce in the House, this afternoon, a resolution requesting the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the circumstances which caused the suspension of Brevet Major General Geo. W. Bullock, and what steps have been taken toward the settlement of his accounts. General Garfield, however, by interposing objections, prevented the desired expression.

INDIAN PENSIONS.

The House has called upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all his papers, reports, and letters in his possession relating to the payment of Indian pensions, bounties, and back pay.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE BILL.

Secretary Boutwell has sent a letter to the House Committee on Public Buildings, endorsing the provisions of the Farwell bill for the purchase of ground and the erection of a Custom House, &c., in Chicago.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

will probably call for $4,000,000, and the Appropriation Committee will, as heretofore, leave the distribution of the same to the Committee on Commerce.

EIGHT-HOUR RESOLUTION.

It is stated that, by the passage of Dawes' eight-hour resolution, now pending in the Senate, the workmen in the Rock Island Arsenal will receive about $30,000 back pay, that place being one which only allowed eight hours' pay for eight hours' work.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

In executive session, to-day, the Senate confirmed J. W. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was anticipated that there would be some opposition to the confirmation made by General Pleasonton and his friends, but the only contest of this character was waged in the Finance Committee, to which the matter was referred.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SPECIE PAYMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Banks and Currency to-day talked over the subject of a resumption of specie payments. It is probable that definite action will be taken on the subject by the entire committee until after the holidays.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Collector of Internal Revenue, Robert C. Hutton, for the Fifth District of Michigan. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Shelah Waters, Third District of Tennessee; William L. Manning, New Mexico; Charles E. Harrison for the Sixth District of Ohio. Collector of Customs—Chester A. Arthur, New York; Geo. Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire; Thomas H. K. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at ...; Indian Agents—J. S. Armstrong, ... Neb.; Joseph Webster, Santee Sioux Agency; ... Betts, for Michigan; D. R. Risley for the Upper Platte Agency; Barclay White, of N. J., Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; W. D. Hughes, Clerk of the Assay Office at Boise City; C. A. Martine, Assayer for Boise City; B. P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner at Carson City; John E. Rault, of Ill., Second Assistant Post Master General. Postmasters—O. T. Letcher, Bryan, O.; Albert Towles, Beatrice, Neb.; William K. D. Johnson, Leavenworth, Kan.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL ASYLUM.

The reports made at the meeting of the managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers show that over 4,000 veterans are now cared for, and that new men are coming in at the rate of 100 per week, and will soon tax the asylums to their utmost capacity. A large amount of detail business was done by the board.

THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.

The Executive Committee of the National Steamboatmen's Convention assembled this morning in this city for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to revise the existing steamboat laws which have proved so burdensome to owners of all classes of steam vessels. The committee, of which Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, is Chairman, and Captain E. S. Osborne, of New York, Secretary, met at 11 o'clock. It was ascertained that fourteen States would be represented. The draft prepared by the sub-committee at Pittsburgh, November 21, was presented to Congress yesterday by General Negley. The committee find that Congressmen generally favor the desired change in the laws.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon on the subject of the revival of the Committee on Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform. The debate was free and unconstrained, both in a national and party view. The question was not disposed of.

EXPENSE OF THE CENSUS.

The entire expense of the census is $3,287,600.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will not act on General Banks' bill to carry into effect that part of the Treaty of Washington relative to the fisheries until after the holidays, but an effort will be made previously to pass an appropriation of a quarter of a million for the expenses of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

UTAH.

Delegate Hooper returns to Utah next week. He favors the formation of a State Constitution acceptable to Congress, preliminary to that body's admission of Utah.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Statistical Bureau show that the value of imports for direct consumption for the year ending June 30, was $270,967,028. Withdrawn from warehouse, $188,630,021; free of duty, $59,162,460; additional and discretionary duties, $461,098; total, $518,759,318; duty thereon, $20,244,687.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn over from December 21 to January 8.

RELIEVED.

At his own request, Senator Morton was relieved from his position on the Committee of Agriculture.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose of paying balances that may be found due under the act to indemnify States for war expenditures.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Senator MORTON called up the resolution for the final adjournment on the third Monday of May.

Senator SUMNER moved that there be no adjournment until after the passage of a bill securing "equal rights, without distinction of race or color." [Laughter.]

Without acting on the motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and at 1:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Various bills were introduced and referred, among which were the following:

By Mr. PECK—For holding a United States District Court at Toledo, O.

By Mr. GALLADAY—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature for a systematic plan of meteorological observation and crop reports.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Granting 800,000 acres of public land for leveeing the Mississippi River in Kentucky and Tennessee.

By Mr. VAUGHAN—For a United States public building at Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. DAWES presented a resolution directing an investigation into the management of various Executive Departments. Adopted.

The bill consolidating the Postal laws was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the first Monday of November, 1872, as the time for the Presidential election. The bill was postponed to the second Wednesday of January.

RELIEF BILL.

The bill passed for relief of purchasers of land sold for taxes in insurrectionary States.

THE GENEVA COUNSEL.

The bill for the expenses of the Geneva Counsel came up. Mr. BANKS explained the necessity for the immediate passage of a bill as the case on behalf of the United States is to be presented at Geneva on Saturday next, but that the fullest opportunity for debating the terms of the treaty would be given after the holidays on other points, particularly in regard to the fisheries.

After a long discussion, the bill was read in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House went into committee, and discussed the Apportionment bill, but rose without action.

THE NEW YORK "LOCK-UP."

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report whether any of the National Banks in New York were interested or concerned in promoting an artificial scarcity of money. Adopted.

FRAUD IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. LEONARD MEYERS introduced a bill for the better detection and prevention of fraud in the naval service. Referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, has transferred all its risks to the Liverpool, London and Globe Company, and will go into liquidation.

—The Judd abortion case at Janesville, Wis., resulted, after a trial lasting ten days, in the disagreement of the jury. Judd was charged with producing an abortion upon Mary Ann Ward, causing her death.

—George Botts, sentenced to be hanged at Newark on the 21st inst., for the murder of Pet Halsted, has been reprieved by the Governor of New Jersey, and his execution postponed till Friday, the 26th of January.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, two freight trains collided near the freight depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in Ottawa. Both engines and seven cars were smashed up, but no lives were lost, except that of one fat hog. The track was cleared by 10:30, and trains are running as usual.

—A locomotive attached to a water train, on the Illinois Central Railroad, exploded its boiler on Monday night, near Centralia, Ill., instantly killing Houch, the engineer; Brewington, fireman; and Keen, brakeman. The force of the explosion is reported as terrific, totally demolishing the engine, and blowing one of the bodies 200 feet.

—Jacob Slough, one of the firm of Acker & Slough, lumber dealers, at Broughton, Ind., in moving a car yesterday, was accidentally caught between it and an old warehouse that they were passing, and crushed so that he died within an hour.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, S. C., R. Hayes Mitchell, of York, has been arraigned under the Ku-Klux law, on a charge of conspiracy. The jury consists of two whites and ten blacks.

—Latest advices from the Chess Congress at Cleveland leave Captain Mackenzie, of New York, ahead, he having lost only one game, and that to Mr. Hosmer, of Chicago, who was second; Mr. Elder, of Detroit, third. The playing will probably end to-day.

—Yesterday, while a number of boys were skating on Beaver Creek, near Rochester, Pa., two brothers named Wooley, aged about 12 and 14, fell through the ice, and one of them was drowned, the other one being rescued when life was nearly extinct.

—A man aged 24 years, by the name of Frederick Cook, committed suicide by shooting himself through the forehead with a rifle, early yesterday morning, near Bucyrus, Ohio. He was found dead, leaning up against his father's barn, with the muzzle of the gun lying on his left shoulder. The right foot was divested of boot and stocking for the purpose of discharging the piece with certainty. Mr. Cook was the victim of a religious monomania.

—George Anderson and John D. Patterson, charged with the murder of Edward Cremmings, last week at Enon, Ohio, were arrested at Osborn, on Monday. While passing Enon the citizens of that place attempted to lynch them, but were prevented by the officers in charge. The affair created great excitement in that vicinity.

—An Atlanta, Ga., despatch states that a conflict has arisen between the Legislature and Governor Conley, the latter declining to recognize the right of the former to extend its session beyond the legal forty days. On Monday the Governor instructed the State Treasurer not to pay the members. It was rumored at midnight that the President would support the Governor against the Legislature.

—A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., states that both branches of the Legislature have held an excited debate upon the recent arrests for alleged Ku-Kluxism. The General Assembly authorized the Attorney of the State to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the legality of the military arrests.

—General Robert A. Hunter addressed the Cincinnati merchants on 'Change yesterday, relative to the Cincinnati & Terre Haute narrow-gauge Railroad. They ask a subscription from Cincinnati of $500,000, one-half to be paid when fifty miles of the road are ready for ties and iron, the remainder at the completion of the road. The people along the route had subscribed, he said, nearly $500,000, and would soon swell the amount to $750,000. The road is intended to pass through Dearborn, Ripley, Decatur, Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe, Owen, Clay, and Vigo Counties, Indiana, with a branch running from Bloomington through Greene and Sullivan to the Wabash River. While the road taps a fine agricultural district, the resources of iron and coal which it reaches are specially urged as an inducement for Cincinnati support.

—The *Daily Eagle* of Grand Rapids has late advices from the town of Manistee, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in October. Those who suffered by that terrible fire there are reported to be fully supplied with food and clothing, and most of them with shelter, so that but little fears are entertained that any will be really destitute during the coming winter. They are hard at work rebuilding homes and business places, and in a short time their town will be "Phenixed."

—Attorney General Hanna, of Indiana, has filed in the Superior Court bills of particulars in the case against General Kimball, charging him with pocketing the interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent, and $500,000 at 6 per cent; also with having charged the State $2,500 for purchasing State stocks at a discount of 10 per cent.; also with paying $5,000 for the Governor's house rent, when the actual rent was but $1,300; also that he paid unauthorized advertising bills, and destroyed the evidence of these transactions.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Entire Day Spent on the Apportionment Bill in the House.

Final Passage of the Chicago Land Condemnation Bill.

Bill Authorizing the Sale of Real Estate for Taxes Passed in the Senate.

The Committee on Burnt Records Authorized to Visit Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—The House spent the entire day on the Apportionment bill. Many amendments were offered, not only to change the districts in Chicago, but throughout the entire State, and were urged, especially the Cook County ones, with great vehemence. None of them were successful, however. It has been pretty evident for some time that the bill reported by the committee was to be passed just as it stood, and to-day the amendments were voted down as steadily as they were presented. A certain number of Democrats, whose districts were fixed just as they wanted them in the bill, voted against all attempts to alter it, and left their Northern brethren decidedly in the lurch. The discussion of the proposed Cook County amendment was very serious to those concerned, but was listened to by the House with great amusement. Colonel Morrison's appeal to the Cook County members for Mr. Neece was based on the fact that at the last special session Neece supported Chicago legislation, while the southern Democrats, whose districts had been satisfactorily arranged by the caucus, had voted against such legislation. There is a bare possibility that the bill may be amended in the Senate.

THE CHICAGO LAND CONDEMNATION BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the bill enabling the United States to purchase or condemn property. This is the first bill for the benefit of Chicago which has passed both houses. The result is due to the persistent efforts of Mr. Phelps, who introduced and pushed it. Senator Woodard reported it back at once from his committee, and urged it in the Senate.

RECORDER'S FEES.

This morning Mr. Woodard had his bill for fixing fees of Recorder in Cook County, recommitted in order to satisfy one or two members. It will be apt to pass to-morrow.

THE GREENEBAUM BILL.

The Committee on Corporations meet this evening in order to consider and take final action upon the bill presented by Henry Greenebaum, to bring foreign capital to Illinois. There seems to be no objections to the proposition among those by whom it is understood, and whenever the bill gets into the Senate it will meet with a favorable reception.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.

Several Chicago insurance men are down here, having in charge the bill on the subject of insurance, prepared at the late National Convention. Some of its provisions are not acceptable to the Insurance Committee, and the bill cannot pass as a whole.

SENATOR TINCHER ILL.

Senator Tincher was reported absent in our report of yesterday's proceedings of the Senate. We are informed this morning that he is lying quite sick at the Revere House. He has not been feeling well for the past week, and the indisposition has developed into an attack of lung fever.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Senate spent nearly all day in discussing the bill in relation to the sale of liquor, which contains, among other provisions, one to make liquor sellers liable to the relatives of persons to whom they may sell it. It will probably pass, though only a few Senators have any faith in it as a whole.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

comes up on Thursday morning, and things do not look as favorably as they did, still the House is pretty full, and the increased opposition may be offset by the increased number in the House.

FEES.

The House Sub-Committee on Fees seem to be stumped when it comes to classifying rates, and some think they will be compelled to fall back on a uniform standard through the State.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12.

The Senate met at 10 a. m., Senator Fuller presiding.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Boyd, Epler, Flagg, Jewett, Richardson, Voris.

FARMERS' AND FRUIT GROWERS' BILL.

House Bill 7, for the protection of farmers and fruit growers, was taken up on special order and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 10.

ABOUT ABSENTEES.

Mr. LANING offered a resolution directing the Secretary in calling the roll to call the President of the Senate and employes, and to note the absence of such President and employes.

Mr. DOBBS did not see any good in publishing the list of absentees.

Mr. HUNTER characterized such publication as an attempt to degrade Senators in the estimation of their constituency.

Mr. LANING said it was a hardship to arrive in the Senate chamber 10 minutes after roll call, attend all day, and yet be published as an absentee. To which reporters beg leave to reply that no such thing has been done, as no attention is paid to the roll call at all, but absentees are noted from actual observation. If a Senator arrives after roll call, and is in his place, he is not reported as absent.

The Senate refused to suspend the rule for the consideration of the resolution. Laid over.

PAY AND MILEAGE.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution setting forth that members elected to fill vacancies are entitled to the constitutional "fifty dollars;" also to mileage.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution taken up.

Considerable discussion arose upon the motion of Mr. STREVELL to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the matter.

The resolution was referred.

OATHS.

Mr. BANGS offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all oaths, and to provide for suitable punishment for "lying contrary to law."

NEW BILLS.

Mr. EDDY introduced a bill to amend the School law.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to regulate banks and banking.

Mr. BOWMAN introduced a bill to define the jurisdiction of cities and towns bordering upon the Ohio River.

BRIDGE BILL.

Senate bill 300, assenting to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at Cape Girardeau, passed—yeas, 39; nays, none.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Senate bill 326, to reduce fees of Clerks of Circuit Courts, *ex-officio* Recorders of Deeds, in counties of 70,000 and upwards; to fix the compensation for said clerks; to provide for the payment of fees, perquisites, and emoluments above $2,500 into the County Treasury, was taken up.

Mr. STREVELL had doubts of the constitutionality of the bill.

It was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SALE OF POISONS.

Senate bill 324, regulating the sale of poisons, was taken up for a third reading. Various objections being raised, the bill was recommitted to the select committee of five consisting of Messrs. Bowman, Hardin, Drs. Pierce, Doggett, and Lillie.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

Mr. STREVELL introduced a bill to provide for the election of Recorders of Deeds in counties of 60,000 and upwards.

LAND CONDEMNATION BILL.

House bill 656, to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain land and for the condemnation thereof, was taken up and passed—yeas, 39; nays, 2—Anderson and Washburn voting no.

Mr. LANGLEY, while voting aye, had a doubt about the right of the General Government to condemn land in this or any other State.

TAX COLLECTION.

Senate Bill 303, for the collection of revenue and sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal, and other purposes, was taken up and passed—yeas, 40; nays, 1; Mr. Jackson voted no.

LIQUOR BILL.

Senate Bill 228, to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved a reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 27.

Mr. DONAHUE moved to amend by striking out of Section 4 the clause which makes it unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and persons found in such condition to be liable to a fine of $5 and costs. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 23.

Mr. KERR moved to amend by adding to Section 2, prohibiting the selling of liquor to married men without a written consent of the wife. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 32.

Mr. BANGS moved to amend by providing that retail liquor dealers shall give bond in the sum of $15,000 to sell liquor in accordance with the law.

Pending consideration of the amendment, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROAD TAX.

The Committee on Counties, &c., reported back the bill abolishing the *per capita* tax for roads, with an adverse recommendation, and it was indefinitely postponed.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The same committee reported back favorably on the bill authorizing county boards to enforce laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

BURNT RECORDS.

Mr. KING, of Cook, obtained leave of absence for the Committee on Burnt Records to visit Chicago, Saturday.

PRACTICE BILL.

The Senate bill on practice was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with sundry amendments, which were adopted.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The Judiciary Committee reported back several bills, with the recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill.

Mr. MASON offered as an amendment the plan for the apportionment of Cook County which bears his name.

Mr. FLEHARTY offered a substitute for the entire bill, dividing Cook County according to Mason's plan, and spoke in favor of his measure, which was he thought more equitable than the committee bill, and just as good for the Republican party.

The substitute was lost—ayes, 57; noes, 73.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered as a substitute for Mr. Mason's amendment the plan of division, known commonly as the Democratic division, and explained the different propositions. He was in favor of intirely disconnecting the county towns from the city, on account of their diversity of interests.

The Chair suggested that there should be order, and objected to holding half a dozen caucuses in the hall.

Mr. KING, of Cook, thought as far as population was concerned, the plans were very much on a par. A majority of the delegation seemed to prefer the Mason plan.

Mr. GALLOWAY defended and explained, district by district, the apportionment which bears his name, and stated that the difficulty had arisen from putting the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards together. He then criticised the Mason plan, and pointed out what he thought to be its defects. He proposed to stand by the bill as it was, and not depart from it in any respect.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the Galloway plan, and preferred that of Mr. Mason to it. He thought it convenient to divide the city into six districts, so that they might serve as a basis for electing aldermen.

Mr. WILLIAMSON supported Galloway's plan, which met with the approbation of the agricultural part of Cook County. He was opposed to overslaughing the agricultural element. In electing County Commissioners, the county had really had but two representatives, since Mr. Hitchcock and General White were not fairly representatives of the county. Mason's plan he utterly objected to.

The county favored adding Hyde Park and Lake to Chicago, since they were identified with it.

Mr. HINCHCLIFF spoke against Mr. Galloway's plan. If, as the author said, it tended to put districts together which were homogeneous, he was in favor of mixing up rich and poor together, and persons attempting to base districts on odious classification would never be re-elected.

Mr. PHELPS, after reviewing the different plans, concluded that the best thing was for the House to apportion Cook County. The substitute was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 67.

Mr. MASON'S amendment was lost—nays, 52; nays, 61.

Mr. AUSTIN moved to amend by adding Cicero to the district composed of both the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards. There was no objection among the people.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 34; nays, 47.

The committee rose.

In the afternoon consideration of the bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment to alter the bill except in the first eleven districts, and explained and defended it at length.

Messrs. NEECE and NORTH favored the amendment, and Mr. MERRITT opposed it, since it would cost the Democrats two districts.

The amendment was lost—ayes, 53; noes, 72.

Mr. MORRIS offered an amendment to put together Bureau and Henry, Rock Island and Mercer, and Stark and Knox, and spoke in favor of it. The amendment was lost.

The numbers of some were changed, and an attempt made to change others; the reason of this being that the first Senators elected from even numbers hold for four years.

An amendment to put Schuyler and Fulton together, instead of Fulton and Mason, was adopted.

A motion to take Hardin out of one district and put it in another one was lost.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment to district Cook County, which was substantially the one offered by Mr. Sullivan, except in the North Side districts.

The amendment was lost.

The section was adopted—yeas, 88; nays, 40.

The committee rose. The amendments made by the committee were taken up.

The amendment putting Fulton and Schuyler together was adopted.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved to transpose Moultrie and Cumberland, so as to equalize the population of the districts.

Mr. PRICE moved to recommit the bill with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON wanted all the amendments offered sent to the committee.

Mr. MORRISON, of Monroe, favored the motion for the benefit of twenty-two gentlemen who represented Cook County, and who had come to him for help before there was an attempt in the bill to accommodate certain gentlemen. He himself made no complaint at being put in a Republican district, and did not ask to change it, but the gentlemen from Cook County knew there was an attempt in the bill to accommodate certain political interests, and he wanted the gentleman from Cook to see if they could not accommodate Mr. Neece, of McDonough, with justice to themselves. They should recollect three weeks back, and see if they could not put him in a Democratic district.

Mr. NEECE wanted the bill recommitted, but asked nothing for himself.

Mr. HAINES opposed the reference, and wanted no more time spent on the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost—ayes 54; noes 99.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S amendment was lost—ayes 52; noes 71.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

REVENUE BILL.

On motion to make the Revenue bill the special order for to-morrow, was lost.

Adjourned.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The lower house of the Legislature has adopted a joint resolution to donate reports of the Supreme Court, a copy of the session acts, etc., to the Chicago Library Association.

The Senate referred the same resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Concurrent resolutions were unanimously adopted by the House, calling upon Congress to aid in establishing an iron steamship building yard at some point on the Western rivers, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy.

UTAH.

A Foolish Rumor Denied—Everything Quiet and Orderly—Mining Claims to be Settled by Arbitration—Raid on Evil Resorts—Weather, &c.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 11.—Letters received here yesterday and to-day, from capitalists in England, express grave apprehensions of a civil war in Utah between the Mormons and the Gentiles, and the probability of the Indians of Wyoming and Arizona joining the Mormons and driving out the miners. The answer to this is that such an apprehension is totally unfounded. Never was the possibility of a conflict more remote. The idea of Indians from any quarter interfering against the government or to drive out miners is absurd in the extreme. The authority of the government here is supreme, and acknowledged by all classes and creeds. All Mormons yield obedience to the United States Court. Peace and good order prevail everywhere and in no part of the United States is there now more security for life and property.

The miners of Dry Canon, Ophir Mining District, in a mass meeting, passed a series of resolutions denouncing jumpers, and the setting up of pretended titles against well-known and developed claims, and recommending all honest controversies to the arbitration of miners in the district.

In raids by police on houses of ill-fame, some twenty men and women were arrested. Some were fined a hundred dollars, and an appeal taken to the United States Court. One hotel was entered and the proprietors arrested, who paid the fine.

Weather moderate. Roads to the mining districts are all open, and the mining news is highly encouraging.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke Visits the Boston Public Schools—The Proposed Route on Leaving the Hub.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The Grand Duke and suite, to-day, visited several of the public schools. The Duke appeared highly interested in the schools, and requested the Superintendent to favor him with some of the school statistics, reports, and rules and regulations.

The following is the proposed route of the Grand Duke: He leaves Boston on Thursday morning for Montreal, arriving there on Friday, and remaining until Monday, when he leaves for Ottawa. On Tuesday he leaves Ottawa for Toronto, remaining until Friday, when he leaves for Niagara, and the next day arrives at Buffalo. On Tuesday, the 26th inst., he leaves for Cleveland. Thursday, 28th, he leaves there for Detroit; on Saturday 30th, leaves Detroit for Chicago. In case of the death of the Prince of Wales the route may be changed.

MICHIGAN.

Commercial Convention at Detroit—Arrangements for the Reception of Alexis at Detroit—Death of an Old Pioneer—Railroad Opening.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.—A commercial convention meets here to-morrow at the Board of Trade Hall, to consider the matter of cheapening and improving the means of transportation between the Northwest and the Atlantic seaboard. A large attendance is expected.

It having been definitely settled that the Grand Duke Alexis will arrive in this city on the 28th and leave here on the 30th, Governor Baldwin and Mayor Wheaton have consulted and will arrange for a public reception for the imperial visitor.

Deacon William Babcock, one of the oldest settlers of Ionia County, has just died at Ionia, at the age of 88 years.

To-day the new railroad from Port Huron to Flint was formally opened by an excursion over its line, and a grand banquet at the latter place.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The barometer will probably fall very generally on Wednesday in the Gulf and Atlantic States, with cloud and rain to-night in the Gulf States, and threatening weather on Wednesday from the lower lakes to the Middle and South Atlantic coast. The low pressure in Illinois will probably move east and northeastward, preceded by southeasterly winds in the Middle States; and following to-night by increasing northwesterly winds on Lake Michigan. The areas of rain are apparently developing in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana.

Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening at Chicago.

NEW YORK.

Failure of the Ocean National Bank—Suspension of Cotton Firms.

The Internationalists Unsuccessfully Interview the Police Commissioners.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The sensation of the street to-day was the failure of the Ocean National Bank. The failure is a bad one, and will probably result in winding up the institution. There are rumors afloat which are not creditable to the Bank Examiner. The bank about two years ago was robbed, and the losses it then sustained have been a great burden to it, although since its offices were moved to Broadway its affairs seemed to have been improving until recently. At the Clearing House it has been debtor every day since December 4, which shows that its deposits have been of late steadily decreasing. The credit of the bank has suffered of late by reason of its supposed connection with the City Hall Ring, Wm. M. Tweed until recently having been a Director. The Clearing House Association met at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Bank, and voted to confirm the action of the committees which, this morning, expelled the Ocean Bank from the association. In the meantime a Receiver has been appointed.

MONEY.

The money market opened with increased stringency for the stock brokers, who paid 7 per cent gold to 1-16 per cent for carrying their stock until to-morrow. It is threatened that the locking-up operations will be continued through the week. After the 1 o'clock Board, the usual crowd of brokers and their clerks gathered on Broad street, and the street dealings in money commenced. After 3 o'clock, exceptional transactions took place at 1-8 per cent for turning stocks, but finally money was loaned at 7 per cent gold interest. The discount market is unfavorably affected by the high rates for money on call, and business paper passes slowly at 8 to 12 per cent.

GOLD

was heavy at 109 1-4 to 109 1-2, and the carrying rate ranged from 1-32 to 3 6-4 of one per cent. Thus those who are long of gold are being squeezed almost as much as those who were short of gold about two months ago. Government bonds were strong in obedience to the continued advance of American securities in London. The amount of gold disbursed by the Assistant Treasury to-day in redemption of five-twenty bonds was $800,000, making the total to date $15,100,000.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet on the basis of 109 to 109 1-8 for prime bankers, sixty-day sterling bills.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened dull and rather heavy, with no important change in prices until the First Board, when there was a decline of 1-2a1 per cent, use having been made, in effecting the decline, of the suspension of the Ocean Bank. After the board there was an upward reaction from 1-2 to 1 3-4 per cent. Lake Shore and Pacific Mail were the features. The Central Pacific bonds closed at 103 1-8 to 103 1-4; and Unions at 91 to 91 1-8 for firsts; 79 to 79 1-2 for land grants; 81 1-2 to 83 1-2 for incomes, and 27 1-4 to 27 1-2 for stock.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was only a moderate demand for flour, but with limited present and prospective arrivals, holders were firm. The low grades were in good demand. Good superfine was wanted. The market closed tame. Holders of wheat were generally indifferent about selling, and shippers showed little desire to purchase. At the close the market was quiet, nothing being done to establish values. Corn was freely offered, with but a limited demand. Prices were easier. At the close the demand was light and the market tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean Bank, has stated to the reporter of the Associated Press that he desired it made known for the satisfaction of out-of-town correspondents that all collections and checks now in transit for the Ocean Bank will be turned over to the National Park Bank. Mr. Davis also states that all depositors will receive every dollar without calling on the stockholders. The *Express* says the Clearing House of the associated banks held a protracted session this afternoon at the Merchant's Bank. The Ocean Bank matter was discussed in all its details. Rumor says that some ugly facts were brought out, which will throw doubt on the statement that the Ocean Bank will be able to pay in full. Among the reports emanating from this meeting, is one to the effect that the Ocean Bank held and counted as legal or tender notes memorandum checks of a government bank official, to the amount of $75,000, and further, that this individual was interested in building a canal in the State of Michigan, for which purpose the money obtained on these checks was used. We cannot vouch for the truth of these rumors, but they were frequently circulated on the street, and generally believed. The Union Square Bank has been in the habit of making its statements at the Clearing House through the Ocean Bank, and this afternoon it was reported that this institution had been dragged down by the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The condition of the Ocean Bank on Saturday last, as officially given by the Clearing House, exhibits a deficiency of $234,785, or over 58 per cent.

AN ABSCONDING MAESTRO.

It is said that Jullien has absconded with the proceeds of the late concerts and ball to the Grand Duke, owing his musicians $7,000.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

COTTON FAILURES.

Another cotton failure is announced, that of Schaefer & Co.; amount unknown.

Wright & Co. place their indebtedness at $30,000, and are ready to settle at 50 per cent. The failures were owing to sudden advance in prices, while the dealers were hampered with contracts.

Rumor affects the solvency of other firms, but as the staple was declining at the close of to-day, it is hoped that the danger is over. The appreciation in value was owing to the rise in Liverpool, under a scant supply, and fears of a short crop.

UNFOUNDED.

It is rumored that the suspension of the Union Square Bank is unfounded. The officers deny any embarrassment. The report originated in the fact that clearances were made through the Ocean Bank. The officers of the latter deny that Tweed is one of the Directors.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

It is generally believed that the Police Commissioners adhere to their former decision in regard to the International parade, and that the Governor will refuse to interfere. Edward Pierrepont has volunteered to defend the workingmen if arrested.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Perry Street Savings Bank this forenoon by Dutch Heinrichs and Alexander Mason. The thieves escaped.

ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.

Madame Burns the abortionist, has been convicted, and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

Thirty-two new cases of small-pox since Saturday, and seven deaths.

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

John Hartley and Frederick Salle, merchants, doing business in this city, were arrested to-day by detectives of Colonel Whiteley's Chicago staff, on a charge of smuggling ten thousand yards of silks from Port Huron, Canada, to Detroit. The officers found nearly three thousand yards of the goods in Michigan.

THE INTERNATIONALS AGAIN.

A committee from the Internationals waited on the Police Commissioners this afternoon to ask permission to parade next Sunday in honor of Rossel. Mayor Hall, who is by virtue of his office a member of the board, was not present, but sent a communication to the effect that he would be glad to meet the Internationalists at a public meeting on the subject. This suggestion the committee declined to entertain. The Police Commissioners refused to grant permission for the demonstration on Sunday next, but without expressing any opinion or giving any explanation. A committee of Internationalists, consisting of Banks, Nicholas, and Francois, leave to-night for Albany, and will wait on the Governor to-morrow.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY'S CASE.

Comptroller Connolly still remains at the Ludlow Street Jail. A decision is expected from Judge Learned, at Albany, within a day or two, upon the question of reducing the amount of his bail.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD SUIT.

The hearing in the libel suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield against Fisk has been postponed until Saturday.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

At a recent meeting of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, the railroads in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were consolidated. The organization will hereafter be known as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. General George B. McClellan was chosen President.

A COLORED JUROR.

The first colored juryman in New York was, yesterday, sworn in, in a case before the Marine Court.

A CORRECTION.

Charles O'Conor was incorrectly reported at Albany. What he did say was, that he "had found nothing in his investigation to indicate that Mayor Hall was a regular thief."

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12.—In the Wharton case, Professor Aiken was recalled. In answer to a question, he said that he had discovered that the experiment or test described by him before the jury differed materially from the test as described in the summary. The experiment described in the latter is not a test. Witness thinks it a clerical error, not an error of judgment. The important variance between Mr. Aiken's summary or report of his analysis, and his testimony before the jury is that he describes two different and distinct experiments. In the former he says he dissolved some of the white sediment of the tumbler in water, then added some hydrochloric acid, which gave a white precipitate. This was dissolved in an excess of acid; then when this was thrown in water a white precipitate was given. This does not occur with tartar emetic. The experiment detailed in the testimony before the jury was different. It described the solution of the substance supposed to be sulphide of antimony in boiling hydrochloric, and its subsequent reactions.

A. A. Klienschmidt, of the firm of Gaston & Co., testified to selling the prisoner, June 28, a small vial of tincture valerian. Witness gave her an ounce. Prisoner then asked for a small quantity of tartar emetic, saying that she wanted it for a plaster. Thinks he gave her sixty grains, which he charged on their books.

N. H. Hutton testified to Mrs. Wharton telling him, June 28, of the finding of a vial of laudanum in Ketchum's bed by a servant the day previous, and expressing a wish that he would tell Dr. Williams and no one else. Several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony is unimportant.

FOREIGN.

More Hopeful Reports Concerning the Prince of Wales' Condition.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—At 10 o'clock this morning, says the London *Times*, the Prince was still living.

It appears, from the London *Times*, that the Prince contracted his disease at Lord Londsborough's house, near Scarborough, in Yorkshire. Several guests who visited the house at the same time were attacked by fever. Among them was the Earl of Chesterfield, since dead.

Another English journal, speaking of the Prince's disease, says: "There seems to be a liability to this kind of attack in the present branch of the Royal family. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from a cold and fever, said to have been produced by sitting in a damp coat, after returning from shooting. Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, died from the consequences of a neglected cold. The present illness of the Prince is said to have been produced by a chill following excessive heat and exertion in sporting."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The official bulletins are as follows:

"SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—8 a. m.—The Prince of Wales had a very restless night, is delirious constantly, and there are no signs of improvement."

"SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—Noon.—The Prince has been restless all the morning. His condition is unaltered."

Both bulletins were signed by the physicians to His Royal Highness.

LONDON, Dec. 12—noon.—The Prince is still alive, but with no signs of improvement.

LONDON, Dec. 12—5:00 p. m.—There are rumors that incidents have occurred at Sandringham which indicate a more favorable condition of affairs. Nothing definite has yet been given to the public, and the report is given with caution.

LONDON, Dec. 12—6:00 p. m.—The latest bulletin reads as follows:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—5:00 p. m.—The Prince has been somewhat less restless this afternoon, but his general condition is unchanged.

The royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert has been dispatched to bring the Princess Victoria, wife of the German Prince Imperial, to England.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 7 p. m.—Private and unofficial advices from Sandringham and Windsor received by the Central Press News Agency, hold out some slight hope of a favorable turn in the Prince's disease. The patient's voice remains strong,—a proof that nature is not completely exhausted. The preparations which were making against an unfavorable result are relaxing. The telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the Royal household at the castle have been raised this afternoon by a private despatch from Colonel Ponsonby. The Princess Alexandra is almost constantly by the bedside of her husband. When she is compelled to retire for rest, her place is supplied by the Princess Alice. Her Majesty, the Queen, remains at Sandringham.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—1:00 p. m.—The Prince has passed an unquiet evening, but the prostration does not increase.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—The excitement regarding the Prince of Wales is intense. The papers are issuing extras every half hour. No public demonstration will be made on the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, who is expected here on Thursday. He will be received privately by the Corporation Committee.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has gone to Geneva to attend the formal preliminary meeting of the Board of Arbitrators, under the Treaty of Washington.

A non-conformist educational conference, which was to have been held in Manchester, has been postponed on account of the illness of the Prince.

By a railway accident near Sheffield last evening, one man was killed and many injured.

The strike of the telegraphers is beginning to break up. The employes at one important point have already resumed work, and others are following their example.

The business to be transacted at Geneva, at the meeting of the Board of Arbitration on the Treaty of Washington, consists in the ratification of the powers of the Arbitrators. The British Government proposed to dispense with it, but the Washington Cabinet objected, and it will be necessary for all the members of the board to be present in person on the appointed day. It is possible that at the first meeting a complete organization may be effected, but the probability is that nothing will be attempted beyond the exchange of credentials.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The National Assembly, at its session to-day, adopted, by a vote of 269 to 277, the recommendation from the committee having charge of the subject, for the alienation to the state of the crown jewels.

Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The elections in Spain, in which the Republicans have been so successful, were for municipal councils, and not for the Cortes, as incorrectly stated.

South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Rio Janeiro letter of October 6 states that difficulty between the President and Congress, arising from the attempted appointment of an unpopular Minister, occurred in the halls of Congress, arising from the attempted appointment of an unpopular Minister, occurred in the park, in which the people took part. Several were killed and wounded. Many of the disaffected were formerly with Lopez.

INDIANA.

Horse Thieves Captured in Laporte County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 12.—On Saturday night last, a span of horses and carriage, with accoutrements, were stolen from a couple of wealthy farmers residing about three miles west of this city, and about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, some four miles west of Valparaiso, the property was found by Dan Brown, Sheriff of Laporte County, in possession of two persons answering to the names of Brown and Wallace, who claim to be Chicago sufferers. Upon refusing the command to "halt" Sheriff Brown sent two leaden compliments into the body of his namesake, and after a fight and a run the sufferers were captured, and were this morning lodged in jail here to await trial by the next Circuit Court in April next. These make eleven horse thieves that Sheriff Brown has captured since last April.

Emigrants Frozen to Death in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—A gentleman who reached Kansas City on Saturday last informed the Kansas City *Times* that the Sunday previous to the terrible affair at Saline County, Neb., a party of emigrants, with their families, were passing through the county westward, when the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie, and several miles from any house, but some three miles from them was a piece of timber. After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber to procure fuel, not returning for several hours. The women left their children and started to hunt them. This is all that is known, save that the next day the bodies of seventeen persons who had perished from the intense cold were found. The children, who were left in the wagons, were the only survivors of the party.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Supply, 4,112, or 256 cars, against 199 cars for the same time last week. The quality is generally good. The supply of Christmas cattle is fair. The market is dull, prices being 1/4a1/2c lower. Sales: 121 Ohio steers, av 1,184 to 1,653 lbs, $5.00a6.87 1-2; 217 Illinois steers, av 830 to 1,209 lbs, $4.62 1-2a5.00; 150 Indiana, av 1,143 to 1,315 lbs, $4.50a5.50; 183 Christmas steers, av 1,780 to 1,849 lbs, $6.50a8.00.

Sheep—Supply, 2,500. Market active and prices steady and firmer. Sales, 821 Ohio sheep, averaging 72 to 98 lbs, at $4.45a5.25; 431 Michigan sheep, averaging 76 to 83 lbs, at $4.85a4.75; 100 Indiana sheep, averaging 82 lbs, at $4.90.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100. Market active and prices unchanged, closing quiet, with a downward tendency. Sales of 4,900 at $4.50a4.60 for medium to choice.

—The bridge on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, 14 miles south of Connersville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The length of the bridge was 300 feet. The loss is $12,000.

—The banking house of J. A. Ware, of Nebraska City, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. There is much excitement among depositors, Mr. Ware having for thirteen years been regarded as one of the safest bankers in the State. Speculation broke him down. The assets, as reported by Mr. Ware, are $148,930, $75,000 of the amount being in real estate. The liabilities are about $95,000, about $60,000 of which was deposits, and the balance in matured paper. He hopes to be able to pay up in full.

—It is authoritatively stated, says a Scranton despatch, that the companies operating the coal mines in the Lackawanna Valley have determined to order no reductions in miners' wages for the new year. All the late rumors about an impending suspension are purely sensational.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—9 p. m.

Sales—600 brls mess pork, seller February, $13.85; 100 tcs lard, seller January, 8 7-8c; one car green hams 16 lbs av, 7 1-4c; one car green hams, 16 3-4 lbs av, 7c; 100 boxes long clear, December, 6 1-3c. Firm, but few sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The gold market was heavy throughout the day, closing at 109 1-4 to 109 3-8. The price declined to-day on the advance in securities at London, especially in government bonds. Loans were from 7 per cent, gold, per annum to 1-16 per cent per day. Clearings about $60,000,000.

Governments opened heavy, and during the morning declined slightly. At the close they were firmer, and recovered the decline of the early part of the day.

Stocks active and irregular, opening steady, but becoming weak on the first call, when a decline of 1-2a1 per cent took place on the suspension of the Ocean Bank. The market was buoyant and more active late in the day, when an advance in prices ranged from 1-2 to 1 3-4 per cent. Lake Shore advanced 1 3-4 per cent, and Pacific Mail 1 1-2 per cent, and formed the chief features of the market. The advance in other active stocks averaged about 1 per cent.

Money very firm at from 7 per cent gold to 1-8 for turning stocks.

State bonds dull and rather heavy.

Sterling exchange, 109.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-4	Coups, '67	115 1-4
Coups, '62	110 1-2	Coups, '68	115 1-8
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	109 1-4
Coups, '65	111 3-8	Currency 6s	113 1-4
New	113 3-4		
State bonds:			
Missouri	98	Virginia, old	61
Tennessee, old	65 1-2	N. Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	65 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	67		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	80	N. J. C.	111
Western Union	68 1-8	St. Paul	53 1-4
Quicksilver	23 7-8	Do pfd	77 1-4
Adams Express	88	Wabash	64
Wells & Fargo	56 1-2	Do pfd	84
American	60 7-8	Fort Wayne	96
United States	60 3-4	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	48 5-8	Do pfd	50
New York Central	93	Chicago & Alton	118 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	87 1-2	Do pfd	120
Erie	32 1-2	O. & M.	42 5-8
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	87
Harlem	121	C., B. & Q.	127
Harlem pfd	128	Lake Shore	91 3-4
Reading	114 1-8	Indiana Central	18 3-4
Mich. Cent.	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	124 1-2	Union Pacific	27 3-8
Northwestern	61 5-8	U. P. bonds	81
Do pfd	89 3-4	Central bonds	103 1-8
R. I.	109 3-4		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 12—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 1-2a92 1-4; 5-20s, 92 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—11:15 p. m.—Flour, 25a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 45s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—1:30 p. m.—White wheat, 12s 8d. Corn, 32s 6d. Pork, 51s. Lard, 45s 6d. Receipts for last three days, 25,000 qrs, 16,000 being American.

LONDON, Dec. 12—4:30 p.m.—Consols for money, 92 1-8; account, 92 1-4. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 93 1-4; '67, 96 1-2; 10-40s, 90 3-4.

PARIS, Dec. 12—Rentes, 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10 1-4a10 3-8d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000. Advices from Manchester more favorable, but do not affect market.

California wheat, 12s 8d; red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 25a29s. Corn, 32s 6d. Mess pork, 51s. Beef, 77s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d. Cumberland middles, 35s; short ribs, 38s.

Cheese, 62s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The dry goods market is quiet, but prices and all staple fabrics are steady and firm, especially so for the season. Pepperell E fine brown sheetings, 13 1-2c; do R, 12 1-2c; do O, 11 1-2c; do N, 10 1-2c; do 7-4 do, 25c; do 8-4 do, 30c; do 9-4 do, 32 1-2c; do 10-4 do, 37 1-2c. Stark A, 13c. American stripes, 11 1-2a12 1-2c. Whittenden AA do, 16c; Hamilton do, 18a19c. Amoskeag corset jeans, 13 1-2c. Newmarket bleached and colored do, 12 1-2c. Kearsarge satteens and bleached jeans, 13a15 1-2c. Pequot colored do, 14c; Sprague's fancy prints, 11c; all other leading popular makes, 11 1-2c. Amoskeag and Lancaster gingham, 15c; Glasgow do, 14c; Glosscester do, 11 1-2c, for best styles; Union do, 13c. Hamilton ticks, 26c; Methuen AA, 24c; Pearl River do, 29c; Pittsfield do, 8c; Willow Brook No. 1 do, 34c; Worsted braids, 65c, for common and high colors; Alpaca do, 55c, for Godf's and other popular brands, and 80c for best 6-cord spool cotton.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Received, 386 head; shipped by the Hannibal Road, 80 head; sold, 90 head wintered corn-fed Texans, av 970 lbs, at $3.00; 25 head same kind and av, $2.50.

Hogs—Received at the yards, 192 head; at packing houses, 1,663 head. Sales—441 packing hogs, av 228 lbs, at $3.75; 81 do, av 277 lbs, at $3.77. Slaughtered—500 head. Receipts light, because of the mild weather. Market as last reported. Total slaughtered since the season opened, 20 days ago, about 43,000 head.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 12.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 957 head. Buyers numerous and there was good demand for best kind of cattle. Sales of choice at $9.50a9.75; extra at $9.00a9.25; first quality, $8.25a8.75; second quality, $7.50a8.00; third quality, $5.00a7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,713. Sheep still in active demand, and as supply was not heavy trade thereby sustained. Good sheep were as high as last week. Sales in lots $1.75a3.00; extra at $3.50a5.00 each.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and held firmly; No. 1, $1.23 1-4; No. 2, $1.20 1-2. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32 1-2c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 41 1-2c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 64 1-2c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, fall, 63 1-2c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $3.90a4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and no cash for No. 1; red winter held at $1.47; No. 2, $1.38. Corn steady; new, 55c; car, 57c. Oats firm at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined active firm at 22 1-4a22 1-2c for car lots; 23a23 1-2c for small lots; crude firm at $5.00a5.20.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Fair demand and higher; middling upland, 20 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.85a6.25; common to good, $6.40a6.65; good to choice, $6.60a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.00a7.25; extra Ohio, $6.65a7.35; St. Louis, $6.80a9.25. Rye flour steady at $4.50a5.35. Corn meal quiet at $4.25. Wheat steady; receipts, 17,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.52a1.54; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.62a1.65; white, $1.65a1.75. Rye firmer; Canada in bond, 95c. Barley dull; two-rowed State, 80c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and scarcely so firm; receipts, 31,000 bu; Western mixed in store and afloat, 78a79c; new Western mixed, 77 1-2a78c; white Western, 79c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio in store, 54a54 1-2c.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17 3-4a20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9a9 3-8c; Cuba, 9a9 3-4c. Molasses firmer; Orleans, 50a80c. Rice firm at 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 1-4; refined, 24 1-4c.

TURPENTINE—Very firm at 65a65 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess pork, $13.50a13.75; new, $15.00; new prime, $10.50a12.00; new mess, $11.00a11.25; January and March, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; short ribs, 7 3-8c; long clear, 7 3-4c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a9 3-4c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December and January, 9 3-4c.

BUTTER—Steady at 11a23c; State, 22a25c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11a15c.

WHISKEY—Steady at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Excited and higher; low middling at 19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.60a6.75. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.46. Corn in good demand at 47a48c. Rye steady at 78a80c. Oats steady at 38a40c. Barley steady at 75a80c.

OIL—Unchanged.

EGGS—Lower, at 28a29c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 20a25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales at $13.75; asking $14.00. Lard quiet and held firmly; steam, 8 7-8c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5 1-2c; clear rib and clear, 6 1-2a6 3-4c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib and clear, 7 1-2a7 3-4c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; $4.55a4.75, latter an extreme rate. Receipts, 7,200.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—TOBACCO—Firm and active; sales of 158 hhds at previous prices.

COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 19 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.50 for extra family. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, $1.35a1.50. Corn, 35c. Oats, 42c.

HOGS—Active at $4.30a4.75; receipts, 21,000.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer, but demand light; mess pork, $13.50; bulk meats and lard unchanged; new sugar-cured hams, 14c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Closed higher—18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; choice superfine winter, $5.90; extra, $6.00; XX $6.25a6.40. Wheat—Buyers off and prices easier; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.32; No. 2 red, $1.50. Corn—More inquiry for bulk; mixed on track, 44a44 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 2, in elevator, 34 1-2c. Barley firm at 77 1-2a82 1-2c for fall. Rye steady; No. 2, 74a74 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

TOBACCO—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $12.25 cash; $13.00 for seller January. Green meats firm; sales of 300,000 lbs at Kansas City; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5 1-4c. Dry salt meat active; sales 880,000 lbs shoulders at St. Joseph, 20 days in salt, at 4c; 100,000 lbs clear rib, 4 weeks in salt, at St. Joseph, 5 3-4c; shoulders here, 10 days in salt, 4 1-4c. Bacon steady; order lots of shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear, 7 3-4c. Lard in good demand and higher at 8 1-2c for up country; 8 3-4c here.

HOGS—Firm and higher at $4.30a4.35; mostly $4.00a4.15.

CATTLE—Unchanged; ranging from 1 1-2a5c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; hogs, 5,000.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer and scarce, a75c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $35.00; choice, $36.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and advanced. mess, $15.00. Lard firmer for export demand, tierce, 9 1-8c; keg, 10 1-4a10 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Molasses firm; inferior, 25c; common, 30a35c; fair, 35a38c; prime, 40a42c; strictly prime to choice, 42a46c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 108 3-4; sight, 3-8 discount. Gold, 109 1-4.

COTTON—Active; good ordinary, 18 5-8a19 7-8c; low middling, 19 1-4a19 1-2c; middling, 19 3-4a19 7-8c. Sales, 4,300 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 38,708 bales; Boston, 1,488 bales. Stock, 127,784 bales.

... good to prime, $1.00a1.75. Corn dull; white Southern, 65a70c. Oats firm at 53c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Heavy receipts of Western; depressed market; prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 90ca$1.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.43 3-4; No. 1 red held at $1.41; No. 2, $1.37. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 2, 40 1-2c; Michigan, 41c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.12 1-2.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat neglected. Corn—sales, 2,200 bu No. 2 at 60c. Oats held about 45c. Rye and barley unchanged and neglected.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; super, $5.25a5.75; extra, $6.00a6.50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Western red, $1.56a1.59. Corn less active; old yellow, 80c; mixed Western, 78c; new yellow, 70a71. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.25. Hams in pickle, 9 1-2a10c. Lard, 9 1-2a10c.

WHISKEY—Active and higher, at $1.00a1.01.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—HILGER—In this city, Dec. 12, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Edw. Sullivan, Mr. Samuel B. Jenkins and Miss Victorine B. Hilger, eldest daughter of F. R. Hilger, Esq. No cards.

EDWARDS—LONG—In Chicago, Dec. 11, 1871, by E. B. Goodwin, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David Edwards, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Emily A. Long, of Chicago. No cards. At home in Detroit Mondays in January, 1872.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

WYGANT—At Warrensburg, Mo., Dec. 11, Mrs. Hannah W. Wygant, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of her son, 131 Park-av., at 9 a. m. Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871. Remains will be taken to West Lyons.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BAILEY—Dec. 12, 1871, John H. Bailey, formerly of Jessup, Iowa, aged 30 years.

Remains taken to Jessup for interment.

☞ Buchanan County papers please copy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A. F. & A. M.

Annual communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, West Side, for election of officers, payment of dues, etc.

Members are notified to be present.

E. B. RAMBE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of H. W. BIGELOW LODGE, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., will be held at Lessing Hall, No. 12 Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. By order

W. W. LOCK, Sec. GEORGE TAPPER, W. M.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may be presented, will be held at Pleiades Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts., Chicago, Dec. 18, 1871. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

J. E. CHURCH, W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

All Carpenters are invited to meet on Thursday, December 14, at 7 p. m., at Mechanic Hall, 388 West Twelfth-st., on important business. By order of the committee.

A. SCHINDLER, Secretary.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ELEGANT Holiday Novelties!

BROWN & PRIOR, 659 WABASH-AV.,

Will exhibit, on MONDAY, own importation of Paris and London Novelties, in

Velvet and Silk House Coats, Dressing Robes, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Kid Mits, English Driving Gloves of superior quality, Rich Handkerchiefs, Canes, and Canes; Carleton, Lorne, Windsor, DeJoinville Scarfs and Square Cravats, quite new; together with an unequalled stock of MERINO, ANGOLA, and CALCUTTA CLOTH UNDERWEAR.

☞ The major part of the above goods having been ordered previous to the late fire, for our HOLIDAY TRADE, will offer extraordinary inducements.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

NEW BOOKS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 WABASH-AV.,

Have received Miss Alcott's New Book,

Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag.

NEW INVOICES OF

Aunt Jane's Hero,

By the Author of "Stepping Heavenward."

Also, another lot of

HANNAH,

By the Author of "John Halifax," and

Story of the Fountain,

By Bryant.

Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OCCIDENTAL Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Policy-holders in this Company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 25 South Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive report of Committee appointed at last meeting. All holding Policies please attend. The Committee are prepared to recommend a plan of action. COMMITTEE.

BRICK

Commission Merchants. Established 1861. Consignments of all kinds of Building Material solicited. Reference, Second National Bank, Chicago. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 67 West Lake-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. DR. GROSS'

WEST SIDE OFFICE.

To accommodate her patients, MRS. GROSS has opened an office at

315 West Monroe-st.

Office hours from 2½ to 5 p. m., Tuesdays and Saturdays. South Side Office at her residence, 756 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

BRICK

For sale in quantities to suit, arriving daily; delivery prompt. Can be seen on cars, cor. Clark and Twelfth-sts. JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 West Adams-st.

LUMBER.

For sale, 25,000 ft. 2x8 and 2x8 dressed and matched flooring; a lot of joists, 2x12 18 ft. long, 2x6 18 ft. long, 2x4 20 ft. long. Apply to F. B. GARDNER & CO., Beach-st., near Twelfth-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAIN, SEEDS, DRESSED HOGS,

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission, 43 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence, &c., solicited. We furnish valuable list of "Hints to Shippers of Dressed Hogs, on application."

WM. J. POPE. S. L. DAVIS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale dealer in

Cheap Watches and Jewelry,

24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

STATE AND GARDEN CITY.

Policies bought for cash, at highest market rates. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

SMALL-POX IN CHICAGO.

Alarming Increase of the Disease in this city.

Eighty-Three Cases Reported by Dr. Rauch to Date.

The Plague Generally Confined to the Foreign Element of our Population.

Reports of the District Sanitary Inspectors to the Board of Health.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held at No. 409 West Washington street, yesterday afternoon, His Honor Mayor Medill in the Chair. There were also present Commissioners Johnson, Hoard, and Sanitary Superintendent Rauch. The Mayor's acceptance of the Presidency of the Board was read and placed on file.

REGULATING DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The Ordinance Committee submitted the following regulations concerning the erection of distilleries, slaughter houses, rendering establishments, and soap factories, within certain limits; the carrying on of business detrimental to health within the city of Chicago; and concerning the keeping of cattle within said city:

In order to promote and preserve the health of the city of Chicago, and improve its sanitary condition, the Board of Health of said city does hereby make and establish the following resolutions:

First. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1872, no distillery, slaughter house, rendering establishment, or soap factory shall be erected or put into operation in any building not now used for such purpose within the territory in the city of Chicago bounded as follows: Fullerton avenue on the north, Douglas place on the south, Lake Michigan on the east, and Western avenue on the west.

Second. That, in any such rendering establishment now existing within said above described territory, there shall be no rendering done between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October of each year.

Third. That, from and after the said 1st day of January, no distillery, slaughter house, rendering establishment or soap factory shall be erected or put in operation in any building not now used for such purpose at any place within the limits of the city of Chicago, except upon a permit first obtained from the Board of Health of said city.

Fourth. That, from and after the 1st day of January no more than two head of cattle shall, at any one time, be permitted to be kept in or upon any lot or in any stable, shed, or building within the limits of said city, except a permit therefor be first obtained from the Board of Health of said city.

After two amendments—changing the southern limits to Thirty-first street, and the number of cattle to three—the regulations were adopted.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his weekly report. There were 129 deaths for the week ending December 9, and 105 for the week preceding—an increase of 24. Of the deceased 67 were males and 62 females. There ages were: under one year, 39; from one to two, 8; two to three, 10; three to four, 4; four to five, 4; five to ten, 10; ten to twenty, 8; twenty to thirty, 15; thirty to forty, 14; forty to fifty, 8; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 6; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 1. Consumption caused the death of 12, convulsions of 13, scarlet fever of 6, typhoid fever of 18, other fevers of 6, and pneumonia of 6. Their nativities were as follows: Austria, 1; Bohemia, 2; Canada, 2; native Chicago, 12; foreign Chicago, 46; other parts of the United States, 18; Denmark, 1; England, 5; Germany, 23; Ireland, 7; Norway, 2; Scotland, 1; Shetland Isles, 1; Sweden, 2; unknown, 2.

The mean thermometer for six days was 17 degrees.

The mortality by wards was as follows: Third, 7; Fourth, —; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 17; Eighth, 18; Ninth, 10; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, —; Fifteenth, 20; Sixteenth, 4; Seventeenth, 6; Eighteenth, 3. Accidents, 4; Barracks, 1; County Hospital, 4; Mercy Hospital, 3; Small-Pox Hospital, 1; suicide, 1; manslaughter, 1.

REMARKS.

In his remarks accompanying the report, the Sanitary Superintendent says:

Compared with the previous week there is a decided increase in the number of deaths, although no more than was to be expected from the small number that died last week. The number is great for this period of the year, although there is nothing unusual in the cause of death, and the number is no greater than is to be expected from the circumstances that surround us. The effect of exposure is manifest in the increase of the number of deaths by typhoid fever. One of the most marked features of the mortality this week is that the increase is almost entirely among those of foreign birth and parentage. The general sanitary condition of the barracks is good. No case of small-pox is reported there.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the past week at No. 269 Noble street, No. 291 Catharine street, No. 426 South Union street, No. 37 Crittenden street, northeast corner of Milwaukee avenue and Union street, No. 167 West Eighteenth street, No. 315 Hurlbut street, No. 101 Bunker street, No. 673 South Halsted street, No. 309 Blue Island avenue, No. 30 North Market street, No. 346 Hurlbut street, No. 188 North avenue, No. 29 String street, No. [illegible] South Jefferson street, No. 22 String street, No. 61 Canalport avenue, No. 716 South Halsted street, on Samuel street, No. 819 Larrabee street, No. 525 Wentworth avenue, No. 550 South Union street, No. 518 South Halsted street, No. 1492 Prairie avenue, No. 247 Johnson street, No. 128 Gurley street, No. 171 Clybourn avenue, No. 291 West Catharine street, No. 162 West Lake street, No. 208 West Taylor street, No. 295 South Jefferson street, No. 579 South Halsted street, No. 30 North Market street, No. 31 Burlington street, No. 579 South Halsted street, No. 62 Catharine street, No. 580 South Union street, No. 9 West Seventeenth street, No. 588 South Halsted street, No. 51 Ruble street, No. 774 South Halsted street, No. 22 Evans street, No. 718 South Halsted street, and No. 579 South Halsted street.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the disease is increasing. In the early part of the week we hoped that it had been checked, but for the last two days more have been reported than for the other part of the week. It will be remembered that I was satisfied in my last report that there were cases not reported. A number of these have been discovered by the death of the patients, and by the Sanitary Inspectors while in the discharge of their official duties. In some cases it arose from ignorance, and in others from cupidity. The death that occurred at the Small-Pox Hospital was a sailor who contracted the disease elsewhere. One at No. 346 Hurlbut street was the child of an emigrant that had just arrived, and no report was made of the case until a burial permit was wanted. The case at No. 597 West Lake street was reported, but only a few days before death. At No. 774 South Halsted street, the death of a man resulted from the undertaker bringing the remains of a woman that died on Ruble street to his house, to which I called attention two weeks ago. The case at No. 1492 Prairie avenue was that of a medical student. The existence of the disease was not known to us, and it was only in an indirect way that the facts of the case were developed. The undertaker, Hornick by name, having the certificate of the physician in his possession, surreptitiously had the remains taken out of the city to infect others. For his part in the performance suit has been brought against him. The affair is still under investigation, and suits may be brought against other parties before the end is reached. Suits have also been brought against three parties for tearing down the cards and flags, and against one for resisting a sanitary policeman while in the discharge of his duties in connection with placarding a house. During the past week I have come in contact with as selfish and unprincipled individuals as can possibly be imagined.

The work of vaccination and revaccination has been pushed with all the vigor possible, and the Sanitary Inspectors have been taxed to their utmost. This condition does not alone obtain with regard to those connected with the board, but to all medical men, the demand for virus being entirely beyond any means to supply. With this course it is hoped that in a short time the spread of the disease may be checked.

Although the increase this week is very great, and appeals directly to every one, whether they are protected or not, we still are not in as bad a condition as other cities. New York lost by this disease, since 1st of January, 100 per month, while Philadelphia, for the last two weeks, lost 400; we have only lost 9.

The case at No. 128 Gurley street is a second attack in eight years, and is very interesting from that fact, showing that persons may have the disease a second time, and this disease was contracted from the insane patient to whom I called attention two weeks ago. Among the cases reported this week, twenty-eight were in the district south of Twelfth street on the West Side, five in other portions of the West Division, six on the North Side, and two on the South Side. There are now eighty-one cases in the city, and fully four-fifths are among the foreign population.

REPORTS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Sanitary Inspector Mannheimer, of the South Division, reported that he had vaccinated and revaccinated 132 persons during the week, the majority successfully. There was in his district at present one case of small-pox and two of chicken-pox. He visited the Burr Industrial College on Third avenue and vaccinated all the inmates.

Sanitary Inspector Reid, of the North Division, reported that no nuisances had been formally reported during the week. Small-pox was gaining grounds, seven cases having occurred during the week. Three of these occurred in infected houses, where the existence of the disease was reported too late for the protective influence of vaccination. The inmates of the houses where there is small-pox have been vaccinated, as have the neighbors. The barracks were in good condition. The inmates of the Halsted street barracks had been vaccinated, and virus from there will soon be available.

The following report of the West Side Sanitary Inspector (Dr. Walter Hay), was received and placed on file:

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last report I regret to announce the rapid increase of small-pox in the district under my charge. Within the time specified, twenty-four new cases have been reported. Seven of these have been fresh outbreaks in localities already infected. The remaining seventeen are in new localities. The area occupied by the foci of disease is largely increased, extending now from Canalport avenue on the south, to half a block north of Harrison street on the north (No. 50 Foster street), and from Burlington street on the east to Centre avenue on the west. These cases have been, as a rule, severe, when compared with former epidemics in the city. The susceptibility to the disease is peculiarly prominent. Three cases have come under my notice in which the disease was developed immediately after successful vaccination. To one of these, a very slight manifestation, I believe I referred in my last report. Of the two others, one is slight and one severe, indeed, very nearly confluent. There is also a remarkable susceptibility to revaccination. In one case a revaccination was successful within three years from the original operation. In another house I vaccinated sixteen adults, all of whom had been carefully and successfully vaccinated and bore perfectly typical scars. Of these fourteen were successfully vaccinated. It has been demonstrated that vaccination is in many instances very imperfectly performed, by which means much injury is done to those who, relying upon it, fail to be re-vaccinated, deeming themselves sufficiently protected. To illustrate: At No. 28 String street there have been ten cases of small-pox. I vaccinated unsuccessfully all who were not already sick with small-pox, with the exception of one infant, vaccinated four months ago. This infant has now a sharp attack of small-pox, partially confluent; the others have escaped. While there is an unusual susceptibility to vaccinia in those already vaccinated, and under ordinary circumstances, this susceptibility is lost, and the subjects seem especially insusceptible after exposure to small-pox, so much so that two and even three operations have been necessary in many such cases, and some even have died with small-pox after the insertion of vaccine virus, demonstrated by other experiments to be active. I have to thank the gentlemen detailed to assist me, Drs. Stillions and Brackett, for their active and efficient co-operation. The Hospital Steward, Mr. Lee, has been very efficient.

I must again make complaint of the negligence of some physicians in failing or delaying to report cases until the lapse of several days. This negligence deserves the severest action of the board. I would also ask of the board a modification of the order by which small-pox notices are retained upon houses for the space of five days.

The period of incubation of small-pox is about fourteen days. It has happened in several instances that a first outbreak of small-pox has occurred in localities from which the signals had been removed only two or three days, and, in some cases, before the removal of the signals, where I had purposely permitted them to remain beyond the specified time.

I would also respectfully ask that the board issue stringent orders to the sanitary policemen to place small-pox signals in the most conspicuous positions in front of houses. Almost daily I found it necessary to remove them from the rear of buildings, where they had been entirely hidden from view, where they can be seen, and avail for their destined purpose, the protection of the public.

There is one more point to which I would respectfully call your attention. Much of the objection to vaccination, upon the part of the Irish especially, is based upon the fact that they have been inoculated in the old country. The protection thus afforded has been frequently, within my own knowledge, demonstrated to be inefficient. The girl now lying at No. 128 Gurley street, for example, is now passing through her second attack of small-pox within eight years. I have also had under observation a man severely marked by an old attack, who died in a second attack. The whole number of cases in the district under my charge is eighty-three; number during the past week, twenty-four. Respectfully.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported that he had served during the past week 59 notices to abate nuisances, and that 109 had been abated. There had been condemned 14 carcasses of mutton and 2 quarters of beef.

Dr. Johnson moved that the Sanitary Superintendent be instructed to have so much of the small-pox hospital rebuilt as may be necessary for the use of the city during the coming winter. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, Dr. Rauch was elected Health Officer for the remainder of the year, to serve without additional compensation.

The board then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Cheney's Restoration.

The *Protestant Churchman* (Low Church) gives the following with reference to the canon which was passed by the recent General Convention, to prepare the way for the restoration of the ministerial relations of the Rev. Mr. Cheney: "Very early in the session a canon was reported by the Committee on Canons, by which Dr. Cheney could have removed temporarily into another diocese, and by the consent of two Bishops, to be chosen by lot, be restored, upon no other condition than a renewed subscription to the promise of conformity. Subsequently, however, a canon was proposed in the House of Bishops and carried in both houses, which was understood to have the sanction of the Bishop of Illinois, who expressed himself as deeply interested in Dr. Cheney's restoration. It was urged that this latter canon made the restoration much less difficult than the other, and in answer to the objection that it left the matter entirely in the hands of the Bishop who had instituted and carried on the proceedings against Dr. Cheney, it was replied that no other Bishop was equally interested in the restoration, and by none was it more ardently desired."

Personal.

Captain E. B. Byington, proprietor of the *Freemason*, of St. Louis, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

—W. L. Van Nest, of Louisville, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

—Carl Rosa, husband of the magnificent Parepa, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Milwaukee, where he will introduce Wachtel in concert.

—Charles P. Atmore, of New Orleans, General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson, Great Northern & Mississippi Central Railroad, is in this city, a guest of the Sherman House.

—Charley Hilton, whose pleasant countenance has been missed from the office of the Briggs House for some months, has returned to his post, completely recovered in health and spirits.

—James B. Runnion, for many years past literary and dramatic editor of the Chicago *Times*, will soon leave this city for an extended tour through the South and the West India Islands.

—The handsome Miss De Bar would be justified in instituting a suit for libel against Colonel Wood, Langrishe, or whoever is responsible for the posting about the street of that atrocious wood cut picture labelled "*Bertha* at the Globe."

The Champion of the Lakes.

The iron propeller Philadelphia, of the Evans Buffalo and Chicago line, is undoubtedly the "boss" of the lakes. The Buffalo *Courier* of the 5th says of this noted steamer: "The iron propeller Philadelphia, Captain Lyman Hunt, of the Evans line, came in yesterday from Duluth carrying, as she has earned, the big broom at her top-mast head. The propeller Philadelphia this season has made seventeen trips to Chicago, and one to Duluth, running 36,500 miles. She has averaged on her seventeen Chicago trips 1,482 tons, her tonnage on her Duluth trip being only 946 tons, the difference being on account of the depth of water to which the Duluth route is restricted."

The Pacific Hotel.

Mr. Henry M. Smith, Secretary of the Pacific Hotel Company, writes to the editor of THE TRIBUNE as follows: "To prevent confusion of names in hotel structures now being erected in Chicago, will you allow me to say that, early in the inception of the enterprise undertaken by the Pacific Hotel Company, this being their corporate name, the company proposed to name their hotel after Hon. William B. Ogden, one of its largest stockholders. This was declined by Mr. Ogden, who favored and urged the use of the original name of the company, and for some months past, and in future, the Pacific Hotel has been and will be known by that name, and be ready for occupancy in the winter of 1872."

The Dog that Went Through the Fire.

When the great fire swept over Randolph street there was a watch dog, (a huge Newfoundland), belonging to the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, of which Mr. Thomas B. Bryan is President, in one of the vaults of their building, next west of the Sherman House. When the ruins of the building were removed this faithful fellow was found with his hair unsinged, and no perceptible harm except that his feet had been a trifle too warm. He has now resumed his vocation as assistant night watchman of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, opposite the Court House, whose vaults, by the way, were entirely unharmed by the fire—not even the paint on the boxes having been scorched. This dog is probably the only living creature that went through the fire and stood it well. He is probably as good a witness to the virtue of clay bricks for resisting heat as can be found anywhere.

Tom Stagg's Christmas.

In order to bring together the "shootists" of the city, who have lately allowed their guns to hang in unaccustomed idleness, the master of ceremonies has devised a little shooting match, to which he cordially invites everybody who wants to spend Christmas among the pigeons. The prizes which Mr. Stagg's tournament contemplate are five in number, as follows: First, a double-barrelled gun, valued at $150; second, pair pointer dogs, $50; third, fourth, and fifth, $45, $40, and $25. This would provide for thirty-one entries at $10 each, and there ought to be no difficulty in filling the list. The shooting will be in accordance with the Chicago Union rules, and will commence at 10 a. m. promptly.

Accidents.

A laborer named Michael McMullin fell from the third story of Field & Leiter's new store, corner of Market and Madison streets, yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious internal injuries. Policeman Brannock took him to No. 89 South Desplaines street, where he lives.

—William Ryan, while crossing the Burlington Railroad track, near Canal street, yesterday, was knocked down by a passing locomotive, one of the wheels of which passed over his left hand and crushed it. He was conveyed to his home, No. 72 Sampson street, and Dr. Lee amputated the mangled hand.

Tugging and Dredging.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received proposals for a tug to run to the crib during the winter, and for a dredge to lie in the Water Works basin, and dredge it if it becomes necessary. The bids were: O. B. Green, dredge, $13.00 an hour; tug, $15.50, and $250 for each machine to lay up, ready for call. Fox & Howard, tug, $14.00 per hour, when in use, and $3.00 a day for a man to take care of it. No contract was awarded.

Medical Assistance.

Those ladies residing on the West Side, who desire to devote a portion of their time to the necessities of the sick under the charge of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and who have not already reported their willingness to serve in this capacity to the Sanitary Committee, or any of its medical officers, are respectfully requested to send their names and address to H. N. Powers, St. John's Rectory.

New Roofing.

Our advertising columns last week contained an advertisement of N. & G. Taylor, of Philadelphia, in regard to a new roofing material, to which, by mistake, we failed, at the time, to call the attention of our readers. It consists of tin in rolls of any desirable length to reach the entire length of the building, and of any width from ten to forty inches. By this arrangement a single strip reaches from the highest to the lowest part of the roof. The edges are turned up a half inch or more, and, being placed beside each other, a cap is put over them and soldered down, so as to make the roof perfectly waterproof. In the old form of using tin plates, with edges locked and soldered, whenever a brand from a burning building fell on it the heat would melt the solder and curl up the plates so as to set fire to the boards on which it rested. For this reason many, perhaps most builders, preferred the felt roofing to the old-fashioned tin roofs. A mere statement of the principles on which the new tin roofing is constructed shows its great superiority to any application of tin for the purpose of roofing heretofore in use, and, so far as we can judge, a perfect roof can now be made for all kinds of buildings. Thousands of them in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have been covered with this new material, and thus far at least we learn that it has given entire satisfaction. We advise our builders to communicate at once with Messrs. Taylor, at Philadelphia, before covering their buildings with the inflammable materials so common before the fire. That lesson on that subject ought to be a warning sufficient to last for all time to come.

A First-Class Watch.

The United States Watch Company, of Marion, New Jersey, have recently brought out a new style of watch—stem-winding and nickel movement—which is already extensively in use in the West. It is a good, looking watch, but its great recommendation is that it keeps true time, unaffected by the variations of heat, cold, and motion that are so disastrous to most watches. They will bear comparison with the star time of the Observatory, and the test shows that they do not err many records in several months. A watch that will stand this test is worth many times its weight in pure gold. Giles, Bro. & Co., the well known jewellers, and agents for these watches, are doing business on even a more extensive scale than before the fire. They have now three establishments; No. at 334 Wabash avenue; 247 West Madison; and 22 Twenty-second street, and have already stocks of jewelry, precious stones, statuary, time-keepers, etc., equal to the superb assortment offered by them previous to the great conflagration. Always among our most energetic business firms, they have been equally noted for their superior taste, which has enabled them to minister in no ordinary degree to the cultivation of genuine refinement among our citizens.

Dr. Gunn.

Dr. Gunn has resumed general practice, and attends to medical as well as surgical cases. Consultation hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. Office and residence, 49 Calumet avenue.

—There died on the 3d, 6th, 10th and 11th of November, at Stratford, Conn., Mrs. Dr. William Chelton, Mr. David Gorham, Mrs. John Stratton, and Mr. William McEwen, aged respectively 77, 86, 90, and 96 years. They were all born and lived all their lives in Stratford, the three last named within 100 yards of each other. Mr. McEwen, it is said, had never travelled in a railroad car or steamboat.

"LADY WENTWORTH."

Mr. Longfellow's Last Poem.

From advanced sheets of the Atlantic for January.

LADY WENTWORTH.

One hundred years ago, and something more,
In Queen street, Portsmouth, at her tavern door,
Neat as a pin and blooming as a rose,
Stood Mistress Stavers in her furbelows,
Just as her cuckoo-clock was striking nine.
Above her head, resplendent on the sign,
The portrait of the Earl of Halifax,
In scarlet coat and periwig of flax,
Surveyed at leisure all her varied charms,
Her cap, her bodice, her white folded arms,
And half resolved, though he was past his prime,
And rather damaged by the lapse of time,
To fall down at her feet, and to declare
The passion that had driven him to despair.
For from his lofty station he had seen
Stavers, her husband, dressed in bottle-green,
Drive his new Flying Stage-coach, four-in-hand,
Down the long lane and out into the land,
And knew that he was far upon the way
To Ipswich and to Boston on the Bay!

Just then the meditations of the Earl
Were interrupted by a little girl,
Barefooted, ragged, with neglected hair,
Eyes full of laughter, neck and shoulders bare—
A thin slip of a girl, like a new moon,
Sure to be rounded into beauty soon;
A creature men would worship and adore,
Though now in mean habiliments she bore
A pail of water, dripping, through the street,
And bathing, as she went, her naked feet.

It was a pretty picture, full of grace—
The slender form, the delicate, thin face;
The swaying motion, as she hurried by;
The shining feet, the laughter in her eye,
That o'er her face in ripples gleamed and glanced,
As in her pail the shifting sunbeam danced;
And with uncommon feelings of delight
The Earl of Halifax beheld the sight.
Not so Dame Stavers, for he heard her say
These words, or thought he did, as plain as day;
"O, Martha Hilton! Fie! how dare you go
About the town half-dressed, and looking so!"
At which the gypsy laughed and straight replied:
"No matter how I look; I yet shall ride
In my own chariot, ma'am." And on the child
The Earl of Halifax benignly smiled,
As with her heavy burden she passed on,
Looked back, then turned the corner, and was gone.

What next, upon that memorable day,
Drew his august attention was a gay
And brilliant equipage, that flashed and spun,
The silver harness glittering in the sun,
Outriders with red jackets, lithe and lank,
Pounding the saddles as they rose and sank,
While all alone within the chariot sat
A portly person with three-cornered hat,
A crimson velvet coat, head high in air,
Gold-headed cane, and nicely powdered hair,
And diamond buckles sparkling at his knees,
Dignified, stately, florid, much at ease.
Onward the pageant swept, and as it passed
Fair Mistress Stavers courtesied low and fast;
For this was Governor Wentworth, driving down
To Little Harbor, just beyond the town,
Where his Great House stood looking out to sea—
A goodly place, where it was good to be.

It was a pleasant mansion, an abode
Near and yet hidden from the great highroad.
Sequestered among trees, a noble pile,
Baronial and colonial in its style;
Gables and corner-windows everywhere,
And stacks of chimneys rising high in air—
Pandean pipes, on which all winds that blew
Made mournful music the whole winter through.
Within, unwonted splendors met the eye—
Panels and floors of oak, and tapestry;
Carved chimney-pieces, where on brazen dogs
Revelled and roared the Christmas fire of logs;
Doors opening into darkness unawares,
Mysterious passages and flights of stairs;
And on the walls, in heavy, gilded frames,
The ancestral Wentworths with Old-Scripture names.

Such was the mansion where the great man dwelt,
A widower and childless; and he felt
The loneliness, the uncongenial gloom
That like a presence haunted every room;
For though not given to weakness, he could feel
The pain of wounds that ache because they heal.

The years came and the years went—seven in all—
And passed in cloud and sunshine o'er the Hall;
The dawns their splendor through its chambers shed,
The sunsets flushed its western windows red;
The snow was on its roof, the wind, the rain;
Its woodlands were in leaf and bare again;
Moons waxed and waned, the lilacs bloomed and died,
In the broad river ebbed and flowed the tide,
Ships went to sea, and ships came home from sea,
And the slow years sailed by and ceased to be.

And all these years had Martha Hilton served
In the Great House, not wholly unobserved;
By day, by night, the silver crescent grew,
Though hidden by clouds, her light still shining through;
A maid of all work, whether coarse or fine,
A servant who made service seem divine!
Through her each room was fair to look upon,
The mirrors glistened and the brasses shone,
The very knocker on the outer door,
If she but passed, was brighter than before.

And now the ceaseless turning of the mill
Of Time, that never for an hour stands still,
Ground out the Governor's sixtieth birthday
And powdered his brown hair with silver-gray.
The robin, the forerunner of the spring,
The bluebird with his jocund carolling,
The restless swallows building in the eaves,
The golden buttercups, the grass, the leaves,
The lilacs tossing in the winds of May—
All welcomed this majestic holiday!
He gave a splendid banquet, served on plate,
Such as became the Governor of the State,
Who represented England and the King,
And was magnificent in everything.
He had invited all his friends and peers—
The Pepperells, the Langdons, and the Lears,
The Sparhawks, the Penhallows, and the rest;
For why repeat the name of every guest?
But I must mention one, in bands and gown,
The rector there, the Reverend Arthur Brown
Of the Established Church; with smiling face
He sat beside the Governor and said grace;
And then the feast went on, as others do,
But ended as none other I e'er knew.

When they had drunk the King, with many a cheer,
The Governor whispered in a servant's ear,
Who disappeared, and presently there stood
Within the room, in perfect womanhood,
A maiden, modest and yet self-possessed,
Youthful and beautiful, and simply dressed.
Can this be Martha Hilton? It must be!
Yes, Martha Hilton, and no other she!
Dowered with the beauty of her twenty years,
How ladylike, how queen-like she appears;
The pale, thin crescent of the days gone by
Is Dian now in all her majesty!
Yet scarce a guest perceived that she was there,
Until the Governor, rising from his chair,
Played slightly with his ruffles, then looked down,
And said unto the Reverend Arthur Brown:
"This is my birthday, it shall likewise be
My wedding-day; and you shall marry me!"

The listening guests were greatly mystified,
None more so than the rector, who replied:
"Marry you? Yes, that were a pleasant task,
Your Excellency; but to whom, I ask?"
The Governor answered: "To this lady here;"
And beckoned Martha Hilton to draw near.
She came and stood, all blushes, at his side.
The rector paused. The impatient Governor cried:
"This is the lady; do you hesitate?
Then I command you as Chief Magistrate."
The rector read the service loud and clear:
"Dearly beloved, we are gathered here,"
And so on to the end. At his command,
On the fourth finger of her fair left hand
The Governor placed the ring; and that was all:
Martha was Lady Wentworth of the Hall!

Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Hymn to Alexis."

In Boston, on Saturday, a musical entertainment was given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, and the following hymn was written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes, to be sung by 1,200 school children:

Shadowed so long by the storm-cloud of danger,
Thou whom the prayers of an empire defend,
Welcome, thrice welcome! but not as a stranger;
Come to the nation that calls thee its friend.

Bleak are the shores with the blasts of December,
Fettered and chill is the rivulet's flow;
Throbbing and warm are the hearts that remember
Where was our friend when the world was our foe.

Look on the lips that are smiling to greet thee,
See the fresh flowers that a people has strewn;
Count them thy sisters and brothers that meet thee;
Guest of the Nation, her heart is thine own.

Fires of the North, in eternal communion,
Blend your broad flashes with evening's bright star!
God bless the Empire that loves the Great Union;
Strength to her people! Long life to the Czar.

Elastic Stone Roofing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 5th you kindly noticed our roofing, in your article on "Building Materials." While we thank you for so noticing us, we must ask you to correct the impression therein conveyed, that our roofing is high priced, and, as you give prices of other roofs, to allow us to say that our guaranteed work rates from $6 to $10 per square, while our temporary roofs are as low as any in the market.

Your admission to an equality with other similar roofs in fire-proof qualities is hardly justice, as we can satisfactorily show our roofing, in this particular, superior to iron, tin, or any of the other compositions.

By publishing this correction, you will very much oblige, yours respectfully,

CHICAGO ELASTIC STONE ROOFING CO.
CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

—On Monday afternoon, while a farmer named Adam P. Richard, living a few miles west of Fort Wayne, was returning home, his horses became frightened, and ran away. He was pitched out of the wagon and struck against a fence, receiving injuries that caused his death yesterday. He leaves a family.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Spotted Like Dominoes.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

Most remarkable in its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Legions attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner Washington and Ann-sts.
Murray, Gough, Curtis, Holland, Murdock, T. K. Beecher.

The above distinguished Lecturers engaged, and negotiations in progress with REV. WM. M. PUNSHON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other popular orators, to complete a course of eight lectures. Tickets for the course, single admission, $2.00; gentleman and lady, $3.00. For sale at all book stores, and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., and First Baptist Church, South Side.

First Lecture of the Course, Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th.
REV. W. H. MURRAY.
Subject: "DEACONS."

Mr. Murray will also lecture for the Y. M. C. A. at the First Baptist Church, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Subject: ADIRONDACKS.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale as above, and at the door. Tickets for the course also for sale at the church, on the evening of the first lecture.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF THE
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMP'Y.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
MILKY WHITE,
And the Comic Opera of
COX AND BOX.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF CHARLES WYNDHAM.
Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
MANAGER........S. MYERS
Arlington's Minstrels!
Reinforced, Reorganized and Reconstructed.
First week of JOHN B. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
Prices, 75 and 50 cts. Matinees, 50 and 25 cents.

"MARK TWAIN."
STAR LECTURE COURSE.
December 18, Michigan-av. Baptist Church; December 19, Union Park Congregational Church. POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCES of this world-renowned humorist on the lecture platform.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale for the SOUTH SIDE lecture at Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Michigan-av. Free Library, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Office, 30 South Canal-st.
For sale for the WEST SIDE lecture at Horton's Library, 639 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 289 West Lake-st., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Lake-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Every night till further notice, the latest New York sensation,
BERTHA,
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
SEASON TICKETS FOR THE
SECOND COURSE
NOW READY AND FOR SALE.
Jan. 15, 1872, GRAND CONCERT, by Barnabee, Mrs. Smith, Arbuckle, Dow, &c., &c. To be followed on successive MONDAY EVENINGS by Geo. Kilpatrick, DeCaillis, James Parton, Lillian Edgerton, "Josh Billings," Mrs. Scott Siddons, Prof. Winchell, Geo. Vandenhoff, and Geo. W. Curtis.
SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.
Secure your tickets early to insure good seats.

TO RENT.
CENTRAL HALL!
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated, and most centrally located of any at present in the city, is now finished and ready for rent. With the gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.
Managers of first class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful hall on favorable terms. For further information apply to JOHN T. APPLEBERG, Office Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S
Auction Sales,
For the week ending Dec. 16, at cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
BOOTS, SHOES,
And Rubbers,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Seventy-five Crates and Casks
CROCKERY,
BY THE PACKAGE,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Furniture, Carpets & Crockery,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
400 PACKAGES
Assorted Glassware,
30 CRATES WHITE GRANITE,
AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK
LADIES' FUR GOODS,
Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock,
At the RED FRONT auction house, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, LONG winter hair, front roots quite large; strayed from 231 North Wells-st., about 6 o'clock last evening. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to above number.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING ABOUT 9 A. m., on West Twelfth-st, between the railway crossing and the bridge, five pages of thin copying-paper, with writing on numbered 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, of no use to anyone but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the above at 493 Wabash-av.

LOST—ONE PAIR GLOVES, COR. HALSTED and Polk-sts.; $1 reward paid on returning them to 375 West Randolph-st.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV, NEAR TWENTIETH-st., on Saturday evening, a cat skin carriage robe; name of owner marked on inside. A suitable reward will be paid upon its return to 899 Wabash-av, or 27 South Canal-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—MONDAY AFTER THE fire, a top buggy. The above reward will be paid on returning same to 327 Sedgwick-st. C. KROENIG.

STOLEN—FROM THROOP-ST., BETWEEN Twelfth and Eleventh-sts., a lumber wagon, without box, M. S. chaffhausen, maker; $10 reward paid on returning it to 295 West Lake-st.

STRAYED—DECEMBER 8, FROM 972 MICHIGAN-av., a fox-colored Spitz dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to above number.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LIGHT BAY MARE, (legs bowed in front), with a box wagon, from 160 State-st., Monday evening about 6 o'clock. Information of same or its return will be liberally rewarded at 160 State-st. A. ROSENTHAL.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WITH BLACK tail. The owner can have him by calling at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Rhodes-av. and paying charges. S. DE FRIES.

TAKEN UP—ON THE CORNER OF 31 AND Prairie-av, one dun-colored mare. J. COARTER.

TAKEN UP—ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, A chestnut horse and broken harness, near shed all round, which the owner can have by paying expenses. JAS. HAMMOND, 67 South State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIRIE and Calumet-avs.—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—BACK PARLOR TO rent, with board, suitable for two gents, or man and wife; references given and required.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room, with board, in a private family; location first-class; terms reasonable; for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ELEGANT PARlors, unfurnished, except carpets and curtains, at reasonable rates. Private table if desired. Large rooms with bay windows; also small room. Few boarders. References exchanged.

388 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A NICELY FURnished suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen, with board.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth, one block west of State—First-rate board, with a good room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at a very reasonable price; everything new and desirable.

539 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH—FURnished rooms to rent, in suites or single, with or without board.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD for gentlemen.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD $5, lodging $2, single beds, neat and clean, all on the American style; no drinks sold; no loafers entertained; first-class cooks and waiters; nice quiet house. MRS. L. WESTBROOK.

1025 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a furnished room.

1145 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURnished suite of rooms with or without board, in a marble front house, thoroughly heated. Cheap to two or three gentlemen.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—304 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD AND home comfort, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a small family, near Union Park. Address J E B, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS COMMUNICATing, by gentleman and lady, near Randolph-st. or Madison-st. cars. Address C, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT AN ALCOVE OR LARGE front room, furnished, with board for self, wife, and little girl, 4 years of age, in a house where there are few or no other boarders. Location must be north of Twenty-second-st., and east of State. Address W L F, 618 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND SON IN A private family, with privilege of hot and cold water bath, south of Douglas-place. Address W, 838 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH suite of rooms, on South Side; price, $20 per week. Address PAY, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family, not far from Peoria-st. corner of Madison. Address I. B, 217 West Madison.

BOARD—A ROOM AND ALCOVE OR TWO rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife; must be on or near Washington-st., east of Union Park. Address C M L, Tribune office.

BOARD—FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, with alcove or bedroom, with board for gentleman, wife, and child, anywhere east of State-st. and north of Thirtieth-st. Price $60 per month. Address O B S, branch Tribune office, 467 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power: threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 76 South Canal-st.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly of 30 and 32 Madison-st., now in full operation at 195 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company. P. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly of 30 and 32 Madison-st., now in full operation at 195 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company, P. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 38 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A 12x24 STEAM ENGINE, STRONG and serviceable, together with tubular boiler, 5 foot diameter, with 70 3-inch tubes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM BOILERS OF ALL SIZES. New and second-hand. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse; Cooper, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BUTT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17-FOOT 36-inch swing; one 22-foot, 25-inch swing; one 12-foot, 26-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 12-foot, 18-inch swing; one 6-foot, 16-inch, and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONTING, MORTising; a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A PORTABLE ENGINE, 12 TO 15 horse power, in good order. Address H H, Tribune office, stating power, price, condition, and where it can be seen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, TO be sold together or separate, 6 years old, warranted sound, and kind either in single or double harness, fit for teaming or any other purpose, the property of a farmer; to be seen at the Farmer's Home, 909 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—AT 10 O'CLOCK, three heavy work horses, one single and one pair matched ponies; also two cheap work teams; also one top wagon, etc., at 267 West Lake-st. WALTON & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—TEAM—1 HEAVY WORKING team with harness, wagon and bob-sleigh. Enquire of GEO. GRUPING, at No. 45 North Canal-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 15 DOUBLE TEAMS, WAGons, and harness. Inquire at 168 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—TO BE SOLD ON the 15th inst. 25 head of horses, at 822 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SOUND HORSE, 6 YEARS old, warranted to work single or double or under saddle; weighs 1,150 lbs; kind and gentle every way; likewise harness and wagon; all will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 350 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGgy, a first-rate business turnout. A bargain for cash. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SERVICEABLE MARE, harness, and express wagon; very cheap if taken at once. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S 222 Michigan-av., (park front).

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LIGHT SECOND-hand express wagon. Inquire at 441 and 443 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE; WILL keep him till spring for use of him; guarantee good care. Apply to BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., 225 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT ONE-TENTH FIRST cost, the tools, fixtures, etc., of a manufacturing business, which will pay $5,000 per annum; will some live man try it; capital required, $1,000 or $1,500 to set the whole running, as I will sell for $500 cash. Address, for one week, BENNETT, JR., Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $30,000, TO TAKE half interest, or with $60,000, for whole interest, to put into buildings which will return $35,000 annual rents. Ground will be sold on long time, at low figures; $20,000 per annum, in five and ten year leases can be secured at once; property in the most central location. Address S. M. MILLARD, 408 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN HONEST COUPLE, NEAT and without children, to occupy a room and kitchen in return for house service for a single gentleman; West side, near Union Park. Address SHELDON, Tribune office.

WANTED—300,000 OLD BRICK FOR CASH, OR I will remove debris and take brick in payment. HENRY J. PEIRCE, 134 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH FOR CUStomer—A low priced frame building; store front preferred; to be removed this week; must be in central part of West Division. Address with description, location, and price, E. B. BOWEN & SON, 13 Centre-av.

WANTED—SOME LIGHT EMPLOYMENT TO occupy the evenings of a clerk engaged in an office during the day. Address M. HENRY, P. O., city.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to J. GELDER, 192 South Wells-st, you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HORSE, black phaeton, harness all complete, for cash. B. SHURTLEFF, 603 Fulton-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$10,000 TO INVEST IN THE WHOLEsale mercantile business. Apply by letter to WILLIAM H. SISSON, No. 86 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, on Michigan, Wabash, or Indiana-av., north of Thirty-first-st, with possession February 1, for a family of two persons; will buy the house if price is satisfactory. Give lowest price, and address PURCHASER, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, centrally located. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Give number of rooms, time of possession, etc., and address G. F. CLINE, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HANDSOME PARLOR and chamber furniture until May 1. Liberal price paid. Apply at 374 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, or room and board, on South Side, north of Thirteenth-st., for single gentleman. Address, stating price and location, A, Tribune office, South Side.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, on South Side. HAFKEMEYER, Twenty-second-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A THIRD STORY OF A large building, well lighted, for a term of years. N. F. MERRILL, Real Estate Office, 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 rooms; rent, $30 to $40 per month. Address, stating terms and location, L H M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on West Side, not over half a mile from corner of Washington and Canal-sts. Address M M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house of from six to eight rooms; good location; possession about the 1st of February. Address, with full particulars and rent, N R T, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garfield, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff-avs. Five years, at 7 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—279 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of 317-10 on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 9 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the fortys. For particulars inquire at 507 North State-st.

FOR SALE—25x120 FEET ON STATE-ST., 175 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front; price $110 per foot, one-third cash, and balance one and two years. Lot adjoining is held at $125 per foot; this is a decided bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON NORTH Clark-st., at a bargain.
South State-st., 25 or 75 feet near Twenty-fifth-st.
West Jackson-st., choice corner lot 52x125.
Park-av., lot 25x125, cheap, and street paved.
H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, OR WITH LOT, the frame church, 35x50, corner of Wentworth-av. and Twentieth-st., would make good store. ORANGE SARD, JR., 30 and 32 South Canal-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR MANUFACturing or any other kind of business, 48x120 feet on West Indiana-st., between Wood and Lincoln, south front. Apply to A. J. COOPER & CO., No. 163 West Washington-st., front parlor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, and lot. House 2 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 37 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 963 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AND furniture for $650, with lease for 11 years, at $30 per month. N. F. MERRILL, Office 1, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, 48x100 ft to alley, with building and large brick chimney, boiler, &c., &c. N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A DOZEN NICE COTtages and lots to sell from $1,800 to $3,000, in splendid localities. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORhood, one block from street cars, 4 new houses, 11 rooms each, gas, marble mantels, first-class, throughout; price low, terms favorable. Also 2 beautiful 11-story gothic cottages, on monthly payments of $40 per month. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, NEW, ON Indiana-av., on leased ground; long and favorable lease; will be sold at two-thirds its value. Inquire at 1080 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, AND LOT 24 South, 255 South May-st., near Harrison; only $2,500; is renting for $30 per month. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln, a fine lot 50x137, south front; on Peoria-st. between Tyler and Harrison, 25x125, east front; on Van Buren-st., near corner Wood, 25x100, at $80 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and School; 5 years credit given and cash advanced to build; office open till 9 in the evening. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE AND LOT—on Tyler-st., near Aberdeen; very cheap; a good chance for a grocery or saloon. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—LOTS NEAR corner Wood and Twelfth-sts. only $100 down; workmen, buy and don't lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH—choice lot, Walnut-st. near Wood, $1,500; improved business lot on Larrabee-st., $1,500; improved manufacturing lot on Superior-st., $1,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HALF VALUE COTTAGE, 7 room, $900 dollars, on Loomis-st., near Jefferson park, 6 years lease; immediate possession. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, water, barn, and lot 50x125 feet, northwest corner of Fourth-av. and Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD TWO-STORY house, and lot, on corner of Arnold and Thirty-eighth-st.; terms easy; inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS and farm lands, in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, for Chicago property. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, north of Thirtieth-st., not to cost over $6,000; will allow tenant to remain in same until spring. Address STANLEY, BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, No. 124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STORE AND lot. Address, stating terms, location, and size of lot, BARTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE A LOT ON THE CORner of Illinois and LaSalle-sts., or somewhere near. Address H. COLE, in care of Mr. McAndrews, 102 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LOT ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Monroe and Jackson-sts. Owner please call or send description. P. A. BROWN, 370 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE TRADE—STORE, substantially built, 25x100 feet, 3-story and basement, on Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Fifth-av., for a term of years, possession January 1, 1872. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OFFICES. APPLY TO T. W. BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE NEW STORE, 24x56 feet, No. 771 West Madison-st. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 214 Warren-av.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 2, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 100 FEET DEEP, ON Twenty-second-st.—first-class location. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE; ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 20x20 FEET, AT 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington; very desirable; also basement. A. RIDDER.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDINGhouse—To a good, responsible tenant, the rooms of the new 3-story marble front building, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts., elegantly fitted up, every modern convenience, or would rent them separately to first-class persons for dwelling purposes. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE MARBLE HOUSE, ALL IMprovements, Michigan-av.; also front parlor, 609 Wabash-av., for business. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BASEMENT on North Halsted-st., between Kinzie and Milwaukee-av., with barn room. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, 710 Monroe-st., near Lincoln; immediate possession; $75 per month. Also two-story house, 10 rooms, and barn, on North-av., near Milwaukee-av., $45 per month. J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT — TWO-STORY COTTAGE OF 12 rooms, at 1875 State-st; rent, $35 per month. GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS on South Side; rent taken in board; also, a house of 12 rooms on Lake-av., with nice furniture for sale cheap. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3-STORY BRICK, ON HONore-st., $75 per month.
Also, 4 first-class marble fronts, near Union Park, furnished and unfurnished, from $50 to $100.
And 8-room cottage on Thirty-first-st, at $15, with furniture for sale cheap.
CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms, on Michigan-av., with all modern improvements. Address 180 Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished—The elegant 3-story swell-front brick house and brick barn No. 17 Honore-st., third house south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WELL FURnished, one block from Oak Park Station, rent $40 per month. J. R. ANDREWS, No. 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, TWO OR three large rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping. Apply at 75 Huron-st. Use of piano also.

TO RENT — THREE COMFORTABLE, FURnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, west of Union Park and convenient to horse cars or stage, for two young ladies, in a quiet house. Address BRISTOL, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen on first or second floor. Brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 631 West Van Buren-st. $10 per month.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR at 322 West Harrison-st. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; water, gas, &c. 417 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON CORNER NEAR Union Park, $20 per month; $650 worth of furniture for sale. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST.—UNFURNISHED front room in a fine building, $25; store on Coolidge-st., $25. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — A COMFORTABLY FURnished room, without board, to gentlemen; fire, gas, and care; terms reasonable. 474 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR AND basement of large house, with all modern improvements, on Michigan-av., between Harmon and Eldridge-courts. Apply at 230 West Randolph-st., basement, 1 to 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—200,000 GOOD OLD BRICK, AT THE Armory on Adams-st. Apply at Armory.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH CHASSEPOT GUN; wild beasts are killed a distance of one mile; price, $100. Inquire at 94 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—1 STANDING OFFICE DESK—Apply to 140 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PAIR OF GOATS, WILL drive single or double. Can be seen at back in rear of 973 Michigan-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 339 South Halsted-st. and 823 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEBOW & CO., 142 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Noiseless Link-Motion Elect Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machines by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. Wilkins, formerly 123 Dearborn-st., now 23 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER, HOWE, WEED, AND OTHER FIRST-class sewing machines for sale. Machines repaired, exchanged or rented; oil, needles, and attachments for all machines; 135 West Madison-st.

WEED, SINGER AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CUT ICE. APPLY AT 16 Fuller-st. A. L. PIPER & CO.

WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with the tinners' stock business. Apply to H. S. CRAGIN & CO., Michigan-av., near foot of Washington-st., between 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH OWNERS of property for the removal of debris; having teams can make it an object. Call on or address U. J. TERRY, 793 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY TO TEND a cigar stand. Apply at Room 29, 24 Clinton-st.

WANTED—LOCAL EDITOR FOR A NEWSPAper in a thriving town in Nebraska. Must be an able writer. Inquire at 73 West Washington-st., today, between 8½ and 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD CANvassers at 41 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SOLICITOR; must give references. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—FOUR MEN, WITH WHEELBARrows and shovels, to dig out a cellar. N. F. MERRILL, office 123 West Washington-st.

WANTED — A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with tobacco business, to travel for a factory and sell to Western wholesale trade. Address VIRGINIAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY IN A RESTaurant, with good references, at 391 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, living with his parents; must be honest and respectable, write fairly and able to keep petty cash. Apply to CUVILLIER & CO., office 199 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPET FITTERS AT C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, corner Congress and State-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, TO RUN A GORDON Press; one who lives near North Rolling mills preferred; steady job. Apply to D. A. CASHMAN, 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO DRIVE AND take care of a span of horses and attend to the fires in house; must board himself. Apply at 555 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA; also 50 for farm work in Illinois. Cheap tickets sold to those going South, at Employment Headquarters, Room 31, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS AND farm work to go South; also cheap tickets sold to all points South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AUCTIONEERS FOR one year; none need apply unless they understand the business; to sell dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and linen a specialty; good wages will be paid to the right men. Address, with reference, D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Drawer 2232, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—TEAMS AND LABORERS FOR ICE work. Apply to O. & W. GUTHRIE, corner Twenty-fifth and Arnold-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY TO learn the drug business; one that lives with parents preferred. Call at 746 State-st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and examine our new corn sheller—shells 6 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; rights free; $10 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE ORDERS, DEliver goods, and take care of horses, for a grocery store; must come well recommended, and without bad habits. Apply by letter to A C S, 44 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—150 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS South; $2.25 per day; 50 tie-cutters, $45 per month and board; also, cheap tickets to all points South. 90 South Canal-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL CLERK who writes a good hand and is quick and correct in figures. Also an active, intelligent office boy who writes plainly and is acquainted with the city; one residing with his parents preferred. Apply in writing only, stating references, to FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 West Harrison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. LOUIS—TWO GOOD blacksmiths acquainted with omnibus or platform spring work. Also, omnibus body builders, either by the day or piece. If by the piece, bodies will be given in lots of ten or twenty at a time. Stuff furnished exact shape, reentered, grooved, doded, morticed, and tenoned. For further information call on GEORGE PENOYER, 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE MAKers, at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO.'s, 782 Wabash-av. Old hands, report immediately. Apply at once.

WANTED—1 GOOD PLUMBER AND 1 GASFITter. 49 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 GOOD WOOD engraver, 1 engraver and designer, and 2 apprentice engravers who have had some experience. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO JOB PRINTERS IMMEdiately. PICTORIAL ADVERTISING CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN FIT ALL kinds of boot and shoe uppers. Steady work to right man, at 630 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE PLUMBER AND ONE GAS fitter. Apply, immediately, to 453 South Canal-st. DANNEILS & BROWN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN AND SHOW card writer at 216 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV; steady employment.

WANTED—STEAM FITTERS—TWO FIRST-class men. BAKER, SMITH & CO., 122 Third-av.

WANTED—SHOENBERGER & BRYANT, OF Duluth, Minn., want several first-class moulders and machinists; and, also, the furnaceman who was working for above firm in Chicago, when Mr. Shoenberger left the city; good wages.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TINSMITHS AT ATHERTON & WEAVER'S, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $4 per week, or at $10 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skilful workman. Apply, with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — ONE EXPERIENCED COLLAR ironer and one starcher. Apply at MUNGER'S Laundry, 774 State-st.

WANTED—IN A COUNTRY TOWN, A LADY to take charge of two American children—a boy of 10 years and a girl of 7 years. One who speaks German and French preferred. References exchanged. Address Z. V. X. BAXTROUGH, Chicago Post Office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 51 NORTH CARpenter-st. Good wages will be paid.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL TO wait on table and one chambermaid at GRINNELL HOUSE, Grinnell, Iowa. For further particulars apply or address as above.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family. Call at 32 DePuyster-st. four doors west of Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Van Buren.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELCH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply for 2 days at 228 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 135 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family; to a competent girl good wages will be paid. Southeast corner Douglas-place and Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none but a good cook need apply, at 457 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 21 Centre-av. Apply Wednesday, Dec. 13, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WANTED—AT EXCHANGE HOTEL, ONE cook and one dining-room girl; good girls wanted; none others need apply.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family small; 83 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl; come prepared to work immediately. Apply at 136 Third-av, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family of three; self, wife and baby. Call at 869 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD to take care of a child and make herself generally useful. Apply at 252 Forquer-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to go 10 miles in the country. Apply at 57 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Good references required. Apply at 976 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE for chambermaid, and one as nurse. Apply at 18 Eldridge.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework, in a small family. Apply after 11 o'clock a. m. at 1056 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF COOKS, DINING room and second girls, for private and boarding-houses, can find employment at MRS. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO KENwood. Apply at 522 Wabash-av., for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAN AND wife preferred. Inquire at No. 474 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three; a Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 960 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, one capable to carry on business. Call Monday, 10 to 2, at 695 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO DO business at 665 Madison-st. Call Monday from 10 to 2.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—ONE THAT IS willing to do all the work for a widower and two children. Call, with references, 11 Purple-st., corner Nineteenth.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 21 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS, OR city real estate, at 10 per cent and all expenses. B. L. PEASE, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY, IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND upwards, on improved Illinois farms, for long time and on reasonable terms. Address SHELDON & WATERMAN, 300 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR ONE OR THREE years on unincumbered suburban real estate worth $5,000. Abstract and certificate of value furnished. Address A. H. WALKER, 840 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE and 2 acres of ground, at Hinsdale; best bargain ever offered. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT TO EXCHANGE A splendid brick mansion on Green and Monroe-sts. for a residence further out; I will give a bargain; call at once. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GRAVEL ROOFing for a strong horse and a light wagon. Apply at Chicago Roofing Company, 184 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A LARGE TRACT OF WESTERN land, or a large stock farm, in exchange for improved Chicago property. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 370 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HALF ACRE OF ground in the city of Wheaton, Ill., and some cash for small house, furnished or unfurnished, on leased ground, long time to run. Give full particulars—location of house, time of possession, size of house, etc. Address G. F. CLINE, 23 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF the Pease family, residing before the fire on corner Schiller and Dearborn-sts. Address BRADY, care of Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NIEL, supposed to be somewhere in Michigan; has been to work on some railroad. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Ann O'Niel, at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with unquestionable references, having an established trade in this city, and being thoroughly conversant with the coal trade, either as manager of coal office or solicitor. Address for three days, O S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN OF long experience and best reference, to run a gang of hands and teams cleaning out rubbish. Address J S L, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN private family to take care of horses and do chores; good references. Address JOHN, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a commission store. Is well acquainted in the city. Address C W B, 325 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR correspondent by a man of experience; best of city reference. Address for 3 days T E X, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in wholesale hardware or groceries, also sold goods generally throughout the west. Address S M, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MEchanic of large experience a position as foreman in a wood manufacturing business; is thoroughly competent to keep in good working order any machinery connected with such an establishment; best of references. Address MECHANIC, 378 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate and trustworthy watch maker, to attend store and do occasional repairs of watches and jewelry. Failing sight prohibits constant work at the bench. Address, 3 days, G. HUDSON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood turner, in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, or Iowa. Is a married man, and wants steady work. Try him. Address care of H. S. HANCHETT, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man as foreman moulder in an iron foundry; has had 16 years' experience as foreman in first-class shops; understands all branches of the business, and is capable of taking charge of a shop of any size or class of work; held last situation in an Eastern city. Address MOULDER, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, where there is a second girl. Call at 1250 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family, one as cook and the other as second girl. Address S M, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work in a private family, can be well recommended. Call for 2 days at 362 Fourth-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago TRIBUNE. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. 20,000 copies already sold. Orders already received for 2,400 agents outfits; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 50 subscribers per day; another 85 in one day; another 62 in two days; another 28 in part of one afternoon; another 40 in two days; another, a lady, 40 in one day. 2000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the authors reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Full Octavo Volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 58 engravings), 562 pages in all, with the fullest (only true), and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1860, "Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also full and graphic accounts of the great Northwest fires, and the other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works less reliable, or those containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, at once, $1.00 for outfit, and name the territory desired. Address S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 161 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! 100 men wanted to sell holiday presents; fine chromos, oil chromos, steel engravings, photographs, oval framed pictures, lithographs, charts, maps, &c.; picture of the great Chicago fire 67 per 100. Send for complete history of the conflagration $25 per 100. Send for new circular of the cheapest and best selling articles in America. GEORGE F. CRAM, 35 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! Employment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell an entirely patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and Great Fires, is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus books and outfit free. The most rapid selling Book in America. Sold for the benefit of the sufferers. J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present and future, with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster. By George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 fine illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 185 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE northwest for Chambers' Encyclopedia, Webster's Dictionary and other standard subscription works published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. J. D. BURROWS, Agent, 580 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ills.

AGENTS WANTED—$9 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by a good canvasser of either sex with our new articles. Send for sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,800 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographs of the ruins of Chicago. Catalogues free and samples for 50 cents. J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers, 217 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—500 PER CENT PROFIT allowed good agents. Call at once, or send 25c for sample. A. RAY, 223 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—THE LEASE with metallic and other show cases, counters, fixtures, and signs of an established jewelry store, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. Address, 3 days, O. GOOD FREE, Tribune office.

A CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, NEWS depot, cigar and tobacco store; for sale cheap. No. 211 Blue Island-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PRACTICAL jeweller with $1,000 to $2,000, in Central Illinois. Call on or address N. MATSON & CO., 261 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A ZEPHYR WOOL, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, notions, and fancy goods store for sale; good location and cheap rent. 824 West Lake-st.

A CLEAN, WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF HARDware in a flourishing young city in Wisconsin. For particulars address HIBBARD & SPENCER, Lake Park, Chicago.

A CORNER GROCERY, WITH STOCK, NO. 259 North Halsted-st., corner of Fourth-st., is for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at 23 Canal-st.

A HARDWARE STORE, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, for sale for cash. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND RESTAURANT for sale in a good locality; has been established several years, and has a large custom. Apply at 289 Milwaukee-av.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on West Madison-st.; doing a splendid cash business; reason for selling, other business. Address STANDARD, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE—WANTED TO SELL—ENtire furniture in one of the most desirable houses for boarding on West Washington-st.; location convenient to business; lease of premises may be obtained. Inquire at office, 196 West Monroe-st., opposite High School building.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND STOCK OF GROCeries—splendid chance for a business man. Apply to OMAR BUSHNELL, Room 3, 44 West Randolph-st.

HALF INTEREST IN PAYING RESTAURANT for sale—Splendid room, 21x80; no rent; location A1, West Side. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

ONE OF THE BEST SMALL BOOT AND SHOE stores in the city for sale at cost if sold immediately. PHILIPS & CHANDLER, 95 West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR A RETAIL dry goods store in Chicago, for sale—with stock of goods on hand, from $7,000 to $8,000 worth—on liberal terms; long lease and low rent; business already established; a great bargain is offered if taken at once. Inquire on premises, 327 West Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen.

STORE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 119 WEST Randolph-st.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS—A first-class business established to rent or for sale; established fourteen years; reason for selling, proprietor retiring from business. Address Z G F, Box 87, Olney, Ill.

THE LARGEST WHOLESALE DRUG BUSIness in Texas for sale, situated in Galveston; owner being in ill health. Present stock, $70,000. To any one wishing to purchase, a good trade is offered. Terms, one-half cash, balance on time. Address R. F. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPRAGUE & CLOSE, 84 Platt-st., New York.

THE HEALY HALL BILLIARD SALOON FOR sale. Apply at 343 Archer-av.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSIness and $1,000 stock of retiring partner; clears $450 monthly; no bonus. 653 State-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, TO engage in a retail grocery business, by one who has had a very large trade before the fire. The best of references given and required. H. M. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$450 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 199 West Washington-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING AN established and well-located business, and wishing a partner with from $1,000 to $4,000, can hear of such by addressing C D, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT, or would sell out. Location first-class; near new Post Office, on State-st. Apply to or address I. E. S., Monday, at 94 West Van Buren-st., up stairs, or E. EDWARDS.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, with some acquaintance in the city, would like to invest $3,000, either in some established printing office, or to establish new, or would take an interest in the stationery business; would go into the country. Address J. G. SMITH, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN with capital, to manufacture fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco. I am thoroughly skilled in the business; trade well established; also, best of cigars and plug tobacco. Address TOBACCO, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 50 North Sheldon-st.—The undersigned call the attention of parents desirous of instruction and the personal attention of the teachers to their sons, to the above school which has been in successful operation. We take pleasure in referring to our patrons, among whom are the following gentlemen: E. W. Blatchford, G. Tinkham, H. W. King, F. H. Winslow. EDWARD S. WATERS, A. M.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Abortion in Cows—Some of the Principal Causes—Why Cases of Abortion Have Increased in Frequency—Food Covered with Hoar-Frost.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 3.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Much has been written on the above subject, within the last five or six years, in the agricultural papers of the country. A great many complaints are heard from almost every quarter, especially from dairy-districts. Many, sometimes very absurd, remedies have been recommended; and a great variety of probable and improbable influences,—in short, almost everything that possibly can interfere with the health of a domestic animal,—has been accused as a cause of abortion. Some writers went so far as to accuse chimerical agencies verging on witchcraft. Even W. Youatt, who was one of the most learned and intelligent veterinarians of England although denying the existence of a contagion, was inclined to accuse sympathetic influences.

Still the possible causes of abortion are many—too many to enumerate them all in a short article like this; therefore we will at present pay our attention only to the principal and most frequent ones. It has been observed that cases of abortion have become more frequent during the last five to ten years, especially in dairy districts, than they have been before. If these observations are correct—we can give no reason why they should not be—what can be the cause? It is evident that it must be either something that has not existed before, or that has not been as frequent in former times as it is now. If we do not insist upon finding the causes in something that is extraordinary and far off, if we do not overlook what is near by, plain, simple, and natural, or allow our imaginations to run away with our better judgement, and take facts just as they present themselves, it cannot be so very difficult to explain and to account for the increasing frequency of cases of abortion. But, first, we will mention

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

External violence, causing direct injuries to the womb or to the fœtus; sudden fright or great excitement; extraordinary or violent muscular exertion; sudden changes of the food, especially from light to heavy and extremely nutritious; damaged and mouldy food; food mixed with acrid plants or resinous substances,—for instance, sprouts of coniferous trees or shrubs,—or food which contains ergot of rye, or consists partially of rancid oil cakes, or of clover from fields that have been manured too late in the season with sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), a continued use of drinking water which contains too large a quantity of mineral substances, especially of iron; an irrational use of cathartic and diuretic medicines; and a great many other injurious influences, may be accused of causing abortion. Besides the above agencies, abortion can also be produced by various diseases; for instance, it has been frequently observed that cows being with calf have aborted when suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, or from diseases that have their seat in the serous membranes,—catarrhal inflammations. In the latter, especially, abortion is a frequent occurrence. Still, all those causes or injurious agencies combined, probably, do not produce as many cases of abortion in cows as catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of the uterus itself, and the abnormal pressure of a bloated stomach, either directly upon the pregnant womb, or upon a blood-vessel in the abdominal cavity, and a consequence of that pressure, disturbance and interruption in the free circulation of the blood. Therefore, we have to investigate what may be able to produce such catarrhal affections of the uterus, and what may be the most frequent causes of tympanitis, or bloating. The other causes of abortion enumerated above, pleuro-pneumonia excepted, occur about as often in one year as in another; their frequency is more or less accidental; therefore, the same cannot contribute, at least not essentially, toward the increase in the frequency of cases of abortion; but, probably tympanitis and catarrh of the uterus may, provided the causes of those diseases have become more frequent during the last decennium.

WHY CASES OF ABORTION HAVE INCREASED IN FREQUENCY.

During the last five to ten years, much more attention has been paid to the dairy business than before. Ways and means have been found to increase the net profit, either by reducing the expenses, or by increasing the products; therefore, the keeping of the cows has been more and more deviated from the course prescribed by nature, and has become far more artificial than it used to be. In many dairies, the food given to the cows is much complicated, artificially prepared, and even adverse to the natural instinct of the animal, that the unimpaired instinct of a wild living ruminating animal would reject it altogether. But it is in the interest of the dairyman to subdue that instinct, and to feed his cows with such provender as will, at the least expense, will produce the greatest yield of milk. An abnormally increased secretion of milk, however, has a natural tendency of weakening the constitution; and such food and such a mode of keeping as are able to increase the production of milk—and that is what a dairyman aims at—necessarily increase also the flow of blood to the other sexual organs, especially to the pregnant uterus, but do not invigorate the same; on the contrary, they have a tendency to weaken and to relax the whole system. Such food, but especially when the same has been artificially prepared, notwithstanding that the animal may have a sleek coat and be in a first-rate condition, for obvious reasons exerts its influence, first and above all, upon the digestive organs themselves, which soon will be so much weakened as to be unable to digest anything else. Hence, when it happens, under such circumstances, that a cow which with calf has to, or does, eat food that would demand the full digestive powers of a vigorous stomach, the consequences will soon appear; the digestion will be interrupted—a chemical decomposition of the food uncontrolled by the digestive organs will set in, and the developing gases will bloat the stomach and the intestines. Although such an interruption of the digestion and its next consequences may have no serious influence upon the normal development of the fœtus in a hardy and vigorous animal, they frequently will in an animal with a weakened constitution, especially in one which the flow of blood to the sexual organs has been abnormally increased, and which those organs themselves are in a relaxed condition and in a state of turgescence.

FOOD COVERED WITH HOAR-FROST.

Among all food that is heavy for the stomach, or has a tendency to interrupt the digestion, and to produce tympanitis, such as is covered with hoar-frost, or is mixed with ice or snow, has to be considered as the most dangerous in regard to abortion in all our domestic mammals; but becomes dangerous in the highest degree when eaten by animals—dairy cows, for instance—which have been accustomed to steamed and boiled provender; for the hoar frost, snow, or ice, and the withered condition of such forage not only will interrupt the digestion, but the former will also effect a sudden chilling of the stomach, and the neighboring organs in the abdominal cavity, the womb included, and will in that way produce a catarrhal inflammation, of the mucous membrane whereby most likely the connection between the womb and the placenta will be severed, and the fruit be expelled. This sudden chill of the—which, however, under certain circumstances, can be produced also by drinking an uncommonly large quantity of icy water—is well able to effect morbid contractions of the womb, and to cause in that way, too, a partial separation of the placenta, which always will result in a premature birth of the fœtus. The danger, of course, is the greater the more the animals have been effeminated. If we keep the above facts in view, and remember that all injurious influences become far more serious in a delicate constitution than in a vigorous one, it will not be necessary to seek an explanation for the greater frequency of cases of abortion in cows by assuming extraordinary and problematic agencies as the cause.

VETERINARIAN.

Sudden Death of an Iowa Editor.

From the Iowa State Register, Dec. 8.

As briefly stated in yesterday's issue, Mr. J. H. Goodson, city editor of this paper, died instantly at his room in the Johnson House, East Side, yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock. The circumstances of his death were peculiar as well as painful. After several days of dissipation—a habit which the brave-hearted man constantly and desperately fought against—he was recovering from the effects, much weakened in system. He had touched no liquor for two days, and the reaction of the nervous system after its complete prostration had, perhaps, put his system into such a state that the fatal drug he took in a hope to induce sleep had, its conquest made easy. The day preceding his death, and the day before that, he had been in quite good spirits, and had enjoyed a good appetite. In the evening before the fatal morning he had been upon the streets, and was rapidly recovering. Retiring to bed quite early, he stopped before going, to play with one of the children in the sitting room, appearing to be in buoyant humor. The young man who had been deputed by Mr. Johnson to stay with him, accompanied him to the room. After going there, Mr. Goodson mixed a portion of the sixty grains of chloral he had bought in the evening, and took it. After which, while he was still quite nervous, he read a little while in a book. After 10 o'clock he undressed for bed, and shortly after had the young man with him prepare the rest of the chloral, when he took it—having thus taken the whole sixty grains in a little over an hour. The young man remonstrated with him on taking such a large quantity of the drug, but he said, in reply, that he had frequently taken more than that amount, and he did not believe he could take enough of it to hurt him. About midnight, he being meantime very restless in bed—the young man lying on a pallet on the floor—he roused up, and said he must have something to eat, and getting out of bed, started to get his pants to put them on. The attendant, stepping

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Abortion in Cows—Some of the Principal Causes—Why Cases of Abortion Have Increased in Frequency—Food Covered with Hoar-Frost.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 8.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Much has been written on the above subject within the last five or six years, in the agricultural papers of the country. A great many complaints are heard from almost every quarter, especially from dairy-districts. Many, sometimes very absurd, remedies have been recommended; and a great variety of probable and improbable influences,—in short, almost everything that could interfere with the health of a female animal,—has been accused as a cause of abortion. Some writers went as far as to some chimerical agencies verging on the occult. Even W. Youatt, who was one of the most learned and intelligent veterinarians of England, although denying the existence of a contagion, was inclined to some sympathetic influences.

All the possible causes of abortion are far too many to enumerate them all in an article like this; therefore we will at present pay our attention only to the principal and most frequent ones. It has been observed that cases of abortion have become more frequent during the last five to ten years, especially in dairy districts, than they have been before. If these observations are correct—we can give no reason why they should not be—what can be the cause? It is evident that it must be either something that has not existed before, or that has not been so frequent in former times as it is now. If we do not insist upon finding the causes in something that is extraordinary and far off, and do not overlook what is near by, plain, simple, and natural, or allow our imagination to run away with our better judgement, and take facts just as they present themselves, it cannot be so very difficult to explain and to account for the increasing frequency of cases of abortion. But, first, we will mention

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

External violence, causing direct injuries to the womb or to the fœtus; sudden fright or great excitement; extraordinary or violent muscular exertion; sudden changes of the food, especially from light to heavy and exceedingly nutritious; damaged and mouldy food; food mixed with acrid plants or resinous substances,—for instance, sprouts of resinous trees or shrubs,—or food which contains ergot of rye, or consists partially of oil cakes, or of clover from fields that have been manured too late in the season with sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris); a continued use of drinking water which contains too large a quantity of mineral substances, especially of iron; an irrational use of cathartic and diuretic medicines; and a great many other injurious influences, can be accused of causing abortion. Besides the above agencies, abortion can also be produced by various diseases; for instance, it has been frequently observed that cows being with calf have aborted when suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, or from diseases that have their seat in the mucous membranes,—catarrhal inflammations. In the latter, especially, abortion is a frequent occurrence. Still, all those causes and injurious agencies combined, probably, do not produce as many cases of abortion in cows as catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of the uterus itself, and the abnormal pressure of a bloated stomach, either directly upon the pregnant womb, or upon some blood-vessel in the abdominal cavity, and, in consequence of that pressure, disturbance and interruption in the free circulation of the blood. Therefore, we have to investigate what may be able to produce such catarrhal affections of the uterus, and what may be the most frequent causes of tympanitis, or bloating. The other causes of abortion enumerated above, pleuro-pneumonia excepted, occur about as often in one year as in another; their occurrence is more or less accidental; therefore, the same cannot contribute, at least not essentially, toward the increase in the frequency of cases of abortion; but, probably tympanitis and catarrh of the uterus may, provided the causes of those diseases have become more frequent during the last decennium.

WHY CASES OF ABORTION HAVE INCREASED IN FREQUENCY.

During the last five to ten years, much more attention has been paid to the dairy business than before. Ways and means have been found to increase the net profit, either by reducing the expenses, or by increasing the products; therefore, the keeping of the cows has been more and more deviated from the course prescribed by nature, and has become far more artificial than it used to be. In many dairies, the food given to the cows is so much complicated, artificially prepared, and even adverse to the nature of the animal, that the unimpaired instinct of a wild living ruminating animal would reject it altogether. But it is in the interest of the dairyman to subdue that instinct, and to feed his cows with such provender as, at the least expense, will produce the largest yield of milk. An abnormally increased secretion of milk, however, has a natural tendency of weakening the constitution; and such food and such a mode of keeping as are able to increase the production of milk—and that is what a dairyman aims at—necessarily increase also the flow of blood to the other sexual organs, especially to the pregnant uterus, but do not invigorate the same; on the contrary, they have a tendency to weaken and to relax the whole system. Such food, but especially when the same has been artificially prepared, notwithstanding that the animal may have a sleek coat and be in a first-rate condition, for obvious reasons exerts its influence, first and above all, upon the digestive organs themselves, which soon will be so much weakened as to be unable to digest anything else. Hence, when it happens, under such circumstances, that a cow which is with calf has to, or does, eat food that would demand the full digestive powers of a vigorous stomach, the consequences will soon appear; the digestion will be interrupted, chemical decomposition of the food uncontrolled by the digestive organs will set in, and the developing gases will bloat the stomach and the intestines. Although such an interruption of the digestion and its next consequences may have no serious influence upon the normal development of the fœtus in a hardy and vigorous animal, they frequently will in an animal with a weakened constitution, especially in one which the flow of blood to the sexual organs has been abnormally increased, and which those organs themselves are in a relaxed condition and in a state of turgescence.

FOOD COVERED WITH HOAR-FROST.

Among all food that is heavy for the stomach, or has a tendency to interrupt the digestion, and to produce tympanitis, such as is covered with hoar-frost, or is mixed with ice or snow, has to be considered as the most dangerous in regard to abortion in all domestic mammals; but becomes dangerous in the highest degree when eaten by animals—dairy cows, for instance—which have been accustomed to steamed and boiled provender; for the hoar frost, snow, or ice, and the withered condition of such forage not only will interrupt the digestion, but the former will also effect a sudden chilling of the stomach, and the neighboring organs in the abdominal cavity, the womb included, and will in that way produce a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane whereby likely the connection between the womb and the placenta will be severed, and the fruit be expelled. This sudden chill—which, however, under certain circumstances, can be produced also by drinking an uncommonly large quantity of icy water—is well able to effect morbid contractions of the womb, and to cause in that way, also, a partial separation of the placenta, which always will result in a premature birth of the fœtus. The danger, of course, is the greater the more the animals have been effeminated. If we keep the above facts in view, and remember that all injurious influences become far more serious in a delicate constitution than in a vigorous one, it will not be necessary to seek an explanation for the greater frequency of cases of abortion in cows by assuming extraordinary and problematic agencies as the cause.

VETERINARIAN.

Sudden Death of an Iowa Editor.

From the Iowa State Register, Dec. 9.

As briefly stated in yesterday's issue, Mr. J. H. Goodson, city editor of this paper, died instantly at his room in the Johnson House, East Side, yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock. The circumstances of his death were peculiar as well as painful. After several days of dissipation—a habit which the brave-hearted man constantly and desperately fought against—he was recovering from the effects, much weakened in system. He had touched no liquor for two days, and the reaction of the nervous system after its complete prostration had, perhaps, put his system into such a state that the fatal drug he took in a hope to induce sleep had its conquest made easy. The day preceding his death, and the day before that, he had been in quite good spirits, and had enjoyed a good appetite. In the evening before the fatal morning, he had been upon the streets, and was rapidly recovering. Retiring to bed quite early, he stopped before going, to play with one of the children in the sitting room, appearing to be in buoyant humor. The young man who had been deputed by Mr. Johnson to stay with him, accompanied him to the room. After going there, Mr. Goodson mixed a portion of the sixty grains of chloral he had bought in the evening and took it. After which, while he was still quite nervous, he read a little while in a book. After 10 o'clock he undressed for bed, and shortly after had the young man with him prepare the rest of the chloral, when he took it—having thus taken the whole sixty grains in a little over an hour. The young man remonstrated with him on taking such a large quantity of the drug, but he said, in reply, that he had frequently taken more than that amount, and he did not believe he could take enough of it to hurt him. About midnight, he being meantime very restless in bed—the young man lying on a pallet on the floor—he roused up, and said he must have something to eat, and, getting out of bed, started to get his pants to put them on. The attendant, stepping out of the door a minute to see to some duty, intending to return in a few minutes, heard almost directly afterward, as he was in another part of the house, a loud noise, and thought Mr. Goodson was descending to the dining room, had fallen down stairs. Hastening up, he found he was not on the stairs, and, on going to the door of the room, he heard a groan. Entering, he found him lying prone upon his face. Hastily picking him up, he with great difficulty got him upon the bed. As he was raising the body, he heard one gasp, and that was the last sound preceding death. Calling for help, Mr. Johnson was soon at hand, and sent at once for Dr. Hunter, who was immediately brought, but the last was over, and beyond human recall. The doctor thinks two causes contributed to the death, the prostration of the system by dissipation, and the over-dose of chloral. So sudden was the process of death that the features of the deceased retained a very natural and life-like expression.

THE APIARY.

How Nature Provides for the Queen Bee—The Rearing and Sale of Defective Queens—Novelties in Bee-Culture Not Desirable.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Dec. 9.

In my last letter, an effort was made to guard my young lady novices in bee-culture against false estimates of profits to be derived from the business, and to place it on a more firm business foundation. I wish to divest it of all mystery, of quackery, and downright deceit. I have before stated that no department of rural economy has been a greater prey to the charlatan, the patent-man, and the petty cheat, than that of bee-culture. We must not lose sight of the fact that, though the press is the great educator of the people, parties take advantage of it to palm off their nostrums on the unsuspecting, and that this is done in the most plausible and persistent manner.

Since the introduction of the Italian bees a few apiarians have made large sums in the rearing and selling of Italian queens. By a persistent system of advertising and writing up the subject, they have succeeded in impressing the public with the idea that they must have this race of bees. As competition soon overstocked the market, the question of purity was called in to send the weak ones to the wall. The number of golden bands, the color of the queens, the beauty of the workers, and the kingly form of the drones have become mixed in the discussion; and to-day there is no standard by which to judge the purity of the royal descent of the queen of the Ligurians.

At this time, I do not intend to take up arms for either the Italian or common black bee, as I look upon the question as of no practical importance; but propose to call attention to the mischief that has grown up with this so-called new system of bee-culture. We have great complaint in regard to the want of capacity to lay large stacks of eggs, and the surprisingly short life of the queens, among this new class that are sent out on orders. Some persons, for this reason, think that the Italians are less hardy than the common black bee; but it is more than probable that, if the queens of the black bees were reared by the same process, they would show a similarly impaired condition. The fault is, therefore, in the system, not in the species of bees under treatment.

In this artificial system of rearing queens, we have a lack of a few of the essentials that produce a hardy, vigorous, and prolific queen. For this reason, it is proper to inquire into the defects; and, if they are not capable of correction, it is better to abandon the entire system. In rearing queens by the natural method, the queen-cell is first constructed, and the egg laid in it; and this always occurs in warm weather, when the bee-pasturage is abundant and among strong stocks. Hence, all the elements are combined to insure the rearing of a robust and prolific queen. The queens, when in the larvæ state, are fed with an abundant supply of what we term queen jelly,—the especial food of the young queens. The strong swarms, abundant food, and warm weather all conspire to make such a condition of things as nature intended in order to fully develop the queen. For, while a common worker-bee does not average six months for its natural life, and the king-bees or drones survive only a few weeks, the queen may live two, three, or four years. Unless a swarm is suddenly deprived of its queen, this is the only mode by which the queenly prerogative is produced, and the throne supplied with royalty.

When the swarm becomes so crowded that it must send out a new colony, from four to a dozen new queen-cells are constructed, and the eggs laid in them. All of these are alike cared for, but, as soon as one of the young queens is out of the cell, her first work, is to destroy all of her sister-queens in the most relentless manner.

In order to save these queens, so as to have queens for sale, each queen-cell is cut out and placed in what is called a nuclei hive; that is a small hive with a single comb, and mere handful of bees in each nuclei. In this case, the young larvæ lacks warmth, as there are not sufficient bees for the purpose; and they will also be short of royal jelly, as this is prepared by the young bees that have not been out gathering honey, but remain eight or nine days in the hive, feeding the queen larvæ, the workers, and drones, as all must be supplied with food from day to day,—not direct from the flowers, but from the stores of honey and pollen that have been placed in the empty cells. It is not surprising that queens reared under such untoward conditions as are presented in a nuclei hive are lacking in constitutional vigor and fertility.

But it is due to truth to state that a few persons who rear queens for sale do not resort to the nuclei hives, but rear them in full swarms; but, as this requires great watchfulness and extra labor, a less profit is made, or rather no profit, if sold at the price of these so-called artificial queens.

But this is but one chapter in this hot-bed system, as the natural swarming does not supply all the queens that are required by the new demands, and the hive is deprived of its queen for the purpose of increasing the numbers, when the bees resort to a comparatively artificial mode of supplying the place of the lost queen. They select the youngest larvæ, say that of three or four days old, and cut away the adjacent cells, and build up queen-cells around the young larvæ. From two to ten of these are constructed. In the most favorable part of the honey-season, with a full stock, these queens are sometimes valuable; but it is seldom this is done at the flush of the honey-season,—usually the reverse, when the conditions are often quite unfavorable. It is generally supposed that such queens will not live beyond eighteen months, and many of them die the first season. These facts are well known to this class of queen-producers, and they also know that it is a vicious system; but the profits are too great to be thrown aside.

Mating the drones with queens in confinement is also one of the new theories, that has a questionable utility, and is simply a speculative outgrowth, that might as well be checked first as last.

As the success of the swarm depends so much on the ability of the queen to supply the eggs for the brood, it is of the first importance that she be as vigorous as possible, and that whatever tends to enervate her tends to the comparative lessening of the whole swarm.

That there is an increasing want of faith in the new family of bees is more than apparent; and it is probable that the real objection is more due to bad management than any real inherent difficulty in the way.

Novelty has great attractions, and through its influence we are drawn after new things without regard to their real value. We all wish to try new things,—some for the very novelty, and others for what may be made out of it. Even in our apiary are the remains of numerous hives that were put on trial, "just to see how they work." But one after another of these went to the kindling-wood heap, and their places have been supplied with the plain movable frame hive, the form of which has outgrown a patent.

There is now the most extensive arrangements making for the rearing of these sickly queens, and the bee-keepers are being flooded with circulars already. There can be little doubt that the season of 1872 will see the whole thing culminate, and leave to the purchaser empty pockets and impaired swarms. This is but the repetition of all similar schemes for the fleecing of the unwary, and I therefore call attention to the subject, that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may stand aside and look complacently on the bursting bubble.

ELLA.

Professor Huxley on a Parliamentary Career

From the London News, Nov. 4.

We have permission to publish the following letter from Professor Huxley: "Jermyn street, Nov. 18.—Dear Sir: It has often been suggested to me that I should seek for a seat in the House of Commons; indeed, I have reason to think that many persons suppose that I entered the London School Board simply as a road to Parliament. But I assure you that this supposition is entirely without foundation, and that I have never seriously entertained any notion of the kind. The work of the School Board involves me in no small sacrifices of various kinds; but I went into it with my eyes open, and with the clear conviction that it was worth while to make those sacrifices for the sake of helping to get the Education act into practical operation. A year's experience has not altered that conviction; but now that the most difficult, if not the most important, part of our work is done, I begin to look forward with much anxiety to the time when I shall be relieved of duties which so seriously interfere with what I regard as my proper occupations. No one can say what the future has in store for him; but at present I know of no inducement, not even the offer of a seat in the House of Commons, which would lead me, even temporarily and partially, to forsake those occupations again.—I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully, T. H. HUXLEY.—J. Carr, Esq."

Heavy Poultry Shipment.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Dec. 9.

The heaviest single shipment of poultry ever made from this city, leaves to-day for the State of Nevada. It comprises four tons of chickens and turkeys, and is made by Mr. L. S. Allen, commission merchant, in response to an order received from the President of the Miners' Association of that region. The order was for six tons—and the two remaining tons will be forwarded next week. The shipment is by express, the costs of freight being $6.25 per hundred, or $2,500 for this lot. The expressage is prepaid, as poultry is "perishable," and the express company takes no chances on this line of articles. The order was made by the heaviest commission firm in Nevada, who have the contract for supplying fowls for Christmas dinners of several societies belonging to the Miners' Association.

No little care is necessary in preparing these shipments. In the first place Mr. Allen selected samples of only the best of live lots of fowls, the killing being done under his own direction. Each fowl was "dry-picked." In packing every one was wrapped in two sheets of tissue paper, the heads being pressed under the wings, and the wings being folded close to the body. Packing was done in barrels, each layer being separated by straw. The poultry will cost the miners, when at the place of destination, something like 78 cents per pound—there being an average of 128 pounds in each barrel. The selecting, killing, and packing, are all done according to order. The balance of the contract will be forwarded on Monday.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN FRANCE.

Speech of the Chief Ambassador—Reply of President Thiers.

At the reception of the Chinese Ambassadors by the President of the Republic, at Versailles, on the 23d ult., the Chief Ambassador, Tchong Haou, delivered the following speech, which was translated by an interpreter attached to the Foreign Office:

M. le Président: I, Tchong Haou, Ambassador of the great Empire of Tsing, have received orders from my august Emperor to come here to salute in his name the illustrious President of the great French nation, and respectfully to present to him an imperial letter. On the 21st of June of last year some wicked men, having stolen children at Tien-tsin, were the cause of a disturbance there. The Emperor sent Tseng Kaou Faun, one of his Ministers, Secretary of State, Viceroy, Governor General of Tche-li, and other officers to inquire into everything with equity and justice, addressed to the Viceroys, Governors of Provinces, and local authorities to assure security to all who had a right to it. Tseng Kaou Faun and his assistants, after having removed the two Magistrates, Tchang and Lien, for having been wanting in their duties, handed them over to the Department of Justice, which condemned them to transportation to Tartary. With respect to the rioters, twenty culprits were beheaded, and twenty-five others transported. Another decree enjoined the local authorities of Provinces to issue proclamations to the people in order that there might not be any further disorders, the Emperor declaring his firm will that the French in China shall enjoy peace and tranquillity. The Emperor, my master, while regretting that affair, trusts that, after its satisfactory and definitive settlement, it will cause no injury to the relations between the two countries. Adopting, therefore, as a basis that which had been agreed to upon the Chargé d'Affaires of France, De Rochechouart, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Pekin, I have considered the subject with the French Plenipotentiary, De Geofroy, and as I found in him a spirit of equity, justice, and liberality, that affair has been terminated in a satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, the honor, as Ambassador, to hand to the illustrious President the imperial letter of which I am the bearer. I also offer him at the same time, in the stead and place of my august master, thanks for the liberal reception which has been given me. The friendship between the two nations will be on that account only more firm and durable. If the illustrious President has a national letter to forward or any words to be communicated to my august master, I, his Ambassador, am prepared to take charge of them.

M. Thiers replied in the following terms:

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR: I receive with satisfaction the letter which you have presented to me on the part of your sovereign. It is to me proof of the regret which he has felt for the deplorable events at Tient-Tsin and of his sincere desire to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. You tell me of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that severity which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a different character must be added. It is the duty of governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. Your government is too enlightened not to appreciate the merits of those missionaries, men of great worth, who expatriate themselves in order to spread abroad throughout the world the principles of civilization, against whom evil-disposed persons have not feared recently to excite the popular hatred. Let it proclaim in its decrees, let it seize every occasion to bear solemn witness to it; the people will respect the foreigners when they shall see their own magistrates treating them with respect. We will also suppose that Chinese people have not comprehended the enormity of the crime that was committed when a hand was raised against the person of a Consul of France. It is, again, the province of the Chinese Government to show, by its attitude, and by its proceedings with respect to diplomatic and consular agents, the extent of the special consideration which is due to their public character by virtue of the rules universally received among all nations. It is only upon these conditions, and when your government shall frankly have entered upon this path, that we can arrive at a sincere application of treaties, and that we shall avoid fresh incidents which might seriously compromise the relations between the West and the East. I will reply to your Emperor, and I will forward my letter to him through the Minister of the Republic at Pekin. In the meantime, assure him of our earnest desire to live upon good terms, to multiply the relations between us, and consequently to increase our mutual confidence and esteem. I should consider that for that end it would be useful if a Chinese Legation were permanently established in France, as also a French Legation at Pekin. If this plan should be adopted, we cannot but hope to see at the head of the future Mission a high functionary who shall resemble you, M. l'Ambassadeur, and who shall possess the same spirit of justice, the same cordial disposition of which you have given proof, and which I am glad to acknowledge in this place.

The Ambassador, in reply, simply said: On my return to China I will communicate to the Emperor the words of the President of the Republic.

CONNOLLY'S ATTEMPTED COMPROMISE.

Commodore Garrison as a Mediator—An Offer to Restore $1,000,000—Charles O'Conor's Firmness Prevents the Arrangement.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 9.

Ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly, tired of the irksome custody of the Sheriff and fearful that he would meet with the fate that despoilers of the public treasury merit, made an attempt, last week, to compromise with justice, but so secretly were the negotiations conducted that, with the exception of what was published in the *Tribune* of last Saturday, none of the facts were discovered. The circumstances are briefly as follows: Some weeks since Commodore C. K. Garrison was offered William M. Tweed's magnificent residence in the upper part of the city at $100,000 less than its real value, but, upon mentioning the fact to his wife she replied that she would not live in the house if it was given to her for nothing. A few days later, while Commodore Garrison was in the office of Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, the last-named of whom is the attorney in the ring prosecution, a brother of Andrew J. Garvey entered, and offered to sell certain real estate at about half its true value. Commodore Garrison expressed his astonishment, and asked why these men who had defrauded the Treasury did not make at least a reasonable restitution, and not sacrifice their property in so wild a manner. After cogitating for a moment, Garrison added that he thought they would make restitution to escape punishment; he believed that Tweed would give a million and a half, and that he (Garrison) could get a million from Connolly. This conversation occurred on Wednesday, the 29th of November, and Garrison's views being presented to Wheeler H. Peckham, he favored them, and conveyed them to Charles O'Conor. On the same day, while at the Manhattan Club, Garrison received a message from Connolly, who was about to be transferred from the New York Hotel to Ludlow street jail. Proceeding to Connolly's apartments at the hotel, and instinctively knowing why he had been sent for, Garrison exclaimed, "It's no use, Dick, I can't go your bail." Garrison then asked why Connolly did not give up the money, as he well knew he had stolen it. In the course of the conversation that ensued, Garrison urged upon Connolly to make restitution to the amount of $1,000,000. Connolly said that he had no money or property in his name, as it all stood in the name of his wife. Mrs. Connolly, who had been the ablest coadjutor of her husband throughout his embarrassment, was apprised of the state of affairs, and willingly agreed to surrender $1,000,000 to secure her husband immunity from further prosecution.

Matters appeared to be on the verge of settlement, but an obstacle appeared in the shape of a communication from Charles O'Conor, to the effect that the only arrangement to which he would consent would be the assignment of the property to responsible individuals to await the decision in the suit now pending. In the event of the suit being decided against Connolly, the property was to be used in the liquidation of the judgment; but if not so decided, the property was to revert to Connolly. Accompanying the communication was a list of Connolly's property which O'Conor desired assigned. Connolly, in addition, was to reveal the complicity of his late ring colleagues in the frauds, and, in fact, make a thorough confession.

This decision was discouraging to the Connollys, but Mrs. Connolly sent for Commodore Garrison, and having informed him of the situation, said she would do as he counselled. Commodore Garrison advised her to relinquish $1,000,000, but no more.

On Friday evening two carriage-loads of Connolly's friends went to Charles O'Conor's residence on Washington Heights. Among them were Mrs. Connolly and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Hutchings. They remained at O'Conor's residence for some time, but failed to effect anything, as O'Conor was very firm and declined to accede to their wishes, which were sustained by the argument that Connolly was not as rich as was generally supposed, having been obliged to pay large amounts of money to his numerous adherents, and for the passage of the city charter under which the ring operated. They returned to the city very much discouraged, for if O'Conor had agreed to their proposition, Connolly was to have taken passage on the steamship Missouri, which sailed on Thursday last for Havana. Mr. O'Conor has expressed the opinion that the evidence will certainly convict Connolly, and that the people will recover the full amount they claim.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Jacob Brock Hanged at Louisa Court House, Va., for Wife-Murder—Full Confession of the Culprit—Story of the Crime.

Richmond, Va., (Dec. 8) Despatch to the New York Times.

Jacob Brock, colored, was executed to-day at Louisa Court House for the murder of his wife. On the scaffold he made a full confession of his guilt, attributing it to infidelity on the part of his wife and to intemperance on his own.

The story of the crime is as follows: Brock and his wife, of Louisa County, Va., one day in last July went together to Frederickshall, a depot on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to make some purchases at the store there. They went and returned afoot, as the depot was not many miles from the cabin they inhabited. At the depot Jacob bought a bottle of whiskey, but he was apparently quite sober. The woman reached home a little while before Jacob, who had lingered, and she was in the act of kindling the fire when Jacob came in, and asked if supper was ready, his tone being that of one ready to pick a quarrel. It happened that his wife had a supply of cold victuals on hand, which she quickly placed before him, and he sat down moodily to eat. He then asked for water, which was handed him by his step-son, an intelligent colored boy, who was the principal witness in the subsequent trial. Jacob complained that the water was warm, and ordered the lad to go to the spring for more. When the lad returned with the water, Jacob had succeeded in tying a rope around one of his wife's wrists, and was endeavoring to tie the other wrist, but in the scuffle that took place she contrived to throw him off. He rushed then upon her, knocked her down, and tied both of her hands together. Forcing her up-stairs, he tied her hands above her head to a cross-piece nailed to the unceiled rafters of the hut. He then deliberately descended, got his bottle of whiskey, a pitcher of water, a tumbler, several stout switches, and went back up-stairs. Having prepared and taken a glass of whiskey, he began to flog his wife in the most merciless manner. He wore out his supply of rods upon her, (taking occasional glasses of liquor to nerve himself), and then broke up a flour-barrel and beat her with the staves, heading and hoops, until they were broken to pieces. The fragments of all these things which he used on her up-stairs were exhibited in court at his trial.

Having exhausted all convenient weapons, he loosened the woman from the cross-piece and drew her by the rope down the stairs, out of the house, into the orchard. He then tied her up to the limb of an apple tree, and, breaking off boughs, resumed his process of beating the poor creature to death. Having used up all the boughs within his reach, he untied the doomed woman from the limb, when she fell utterly disabled to the ground. He, thereupon, seized the rope and dragged her to the yard of his cabin, where he endeavored to prop her up against a peach tree which grew there, but she fell prostrate. Still unrelenting, he stripped the peach tree of its boughs, and wore them out upon the dying woman. Finally tired out, he dragged her by the heels into the cabin again. There he laid her insensible body before the fire and dashed a bucket water over her. Taking a final drink from his bottle, he turned into bed and fell asleep. When he awoke in the morning his wife was lying dead on the hearth.

Brock was arrested and tried at Louisa Court House (the jury being composed of four whites and eight negroes), was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hanged. No evidence was given establishing a motive on Jacob's part to commit the crime. He was usually a sober negro, and all the testimony (the boy's included) went to show that he was not intoxicated when he began to beat his wife, though it is very probable that he was very drunk before he stopped beating her. He and she had lived together as harmoniously as most couples of their class and color, and their circumstances had been such as to always keep them from want.

Since his conviction and sentence Brock made several desperate attempts to escape, on one occasion setting fire to the jail. The execution passed off quietly.

DECREASE OF TONNAGE.

Names of the Steamers and Sail Vessels Lost on the Lakes in 1871.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 8.

The vessel property of the Northern Lakes which has passed out of existence during the season just closing foots up the large aggregate of 23,882 tons. This, at the low estimate of $60 per ton, shows a decrease of solid wealth amounting to nearly $1,500,000. Placing the 66 lost vessels in tow of the 13 lost steamers—which would be a fraction over five vessels in each tow—the whole would form a procession nearly six miles in length. Such a host sailing on to destruction in the course probable, since a number of boats, both sail and steam, are yet on the lakes, that other disasters will occur before navigation is finally ended. The following is a list of the lost, with the tonnage of each:

STEAMERS.

Victoria, 419; Iroquois, 75. Total 494 tons.

PROPELLERS.

Propellers Dean Richmond, 1,680; R. G. Coburn, 800; Free State, 768; Navarino, 764; Anna Horton, 107; Evergreen City, 634; Alex. Watson, 35; J. Barber, 265. Total 4,444 tons.

TUGS.

Despatch, 173; Eclipse, 250; Sam Lewis, 100; General Lyons, 88. Total, 561 tons.

BARKS.

P. C. Sherman, 568; Maitland, 397; Major Anderson, 568; Glenbeulah, 602; Valetta, 417. Total, 2,450 tons.

BRIGS.

Lowell, 256; Saxon, 327; C. J. Hutchinson, 341; G. M. Abell, 189. Total, 1,113 tons.

SCHOONERS.

Miranda, 218; Union, 126; Clyde, 166; Dan Tindall, 402; Transport, 205; C. H. Hurd, 377; Montezuma, 317; Groton, 402; H. S. Fairchilds, 313; Gem, 306; Fontanelle, 370; C. Nilison, 320; Ainwick, 122; Victoria, 250; W. S. Lyons, 341; R. P. Mason, 180; Seneca Chief, 139; Levant, 167; J. S. Minor, 97; Excelsior, 500; John Burt, 400; Lucy J. Whitney, 330; Flover, 300; Lucy Anchard, 125; Cascadon, 136; C. W. Fiske, 401; Eliza Logan, 307; Eclipse, 305; H. E. Muzzey, 384; American Eagle, 173; Geo. D. Hunter, 219; M. Courtwright, 384; Juliette, 154; Resolute, 339; Geo. Foote, 316; W. J. Preston, 393; C. M. Portch, 400; Twilight, 365; Eli Bates, 385; Jessie Anderson, 256; C. B. Allen, 385; Rio Grande, 269; Pearl, 81; M. Duke, 75; Thos. Kingsford, 375; Stranger, 40; Pioneer, 120; Castalia, 245; M. Burgoyne, 75; Advance (scow), 74; Skylark, 64; J. S. Newhouse, 381; Winfield Scott, 255; Maggie (scow), 180; Rosa Stearns, 100; New Lisbon, 236; North Star, 185; total, 14,730 tons.

RECAPITULATION.

	Tonnage.
Two steamers	494
Eight propellers	4,444
Four tugs	561
Five barks	2,540
Four brigs	1,113
Fifty-seven schooners	14,730
Grand total	23,882

Lynch Law in Illinois.

From the Pekin (Ill.) Register.

Some weeks ago Dr. Neil, of Spring Lake Township, in this county, lost a horse and a couple of mules, stolen, it is presumed, by parties belonging to a well organized gang of thieves, who inhabit the timber belts along the course of the Illinois River in this and Mason County. In searching for his property, the doctor was informed by the ferryman at Liverpool that animals bearing the description given had crossed the river a few days previous. The ferryman also identified one "Bill Lincoln," a brother of David Lincoln, tried at the March term of the Mason Circuit Court, on a charge of horse-stealing, but acquitted—one of the parties having the property in charge. Accordingly a mob of citizens from Long Point Township, where Lincoln resides, to the number of twenty-five or thirty men, made a descent upon Lincoln's ranch and captured its chief. A rope was placed about his neck, one end thrown over the limb of a tree, when the spokesman of the party warned Lincoln that unless he told all he knew about the gang with which he was supposed to be connected, he would be hoisted by the neck between *terra firma* and a tree limb. He protested his innocence, and the threat of the mob was carried into execution. He was, however, soon lowered to the ground, and "the same questions asked and like answers returned." We understand that he was treated in this manner some three or four times, but positively refused to the last to divulge anything throwing light upon the matter. After he had been punished sufficiently he was released and allowed to go home, his secrets, if any he had, "safely locked in the repository of a faithful breast."

The Indiana Attorney General on the War-Path in His Own House.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, Dec. 8.

The first burglarious raid of the season was made about 1 o'clock last night on the residence of the Hon. B. W. Hanna, Attorney General of the State. Mr. Hanna returned to his home from Indianapolis about midnight, and immediately retired. He had not done so an hour before his wife was awakened from a sound sleep by his wife, who, in great alarm, told him that there were burglars in the house; that she could hear them talking. Mr. Hanna jumped up and ran to the door of the room where the children were sleeping, closed it, secured his revolver, and went in search of the villains, who were in another part of the house, he being able distinctly to hear their half-suppressed whispers. Meantime Mrs. Hanna gave the alarm on the south side of the residence, which soon brought Mr. C. I. Ripley and W. D. James to the scene of the midnight raid, but not until the prowling scoundrels had made good their escape from the house, closely followed by the portly Attorney General, brandishing a revolver in his right hand, and clutching at the imaginary dead and wounded with his left. It appears that the burglars effected an entrance to the house through the window of the front porch, by which route they made their egress, without having secured any valuables, because of their meeting determined resistance.

—According to the *British Medical Journal* Lady Mordaunt is really insane, and a certificate to this effect authorizing her renewed detention in an asylum has been signed by the late President of the Royal College of Physicians and another doctor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER,

Established, - - May 1, 1856
Burned up, - Oct. 8 and 9, 1871
Re-established, - Oct. 12, 1871

AT

479 Wabash-av.,

Corner Eldridge-court,

And is opening the most elegant assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever shown in Chicago. The above stock having been selected by Mr. Miller in his late trip to Europe and designed for his magnificent store in process of erection, corner State and Madison-sts., which was also destroyed in the late conflagration.

Mr. Miller's connections abroad have not been severed, which enables him now, as in the past, to stand as the leading Jeweller of the West. Also, has his Manufacturing Department in full operation, retaining all the old first-class workmen, and is prepared to make or repair Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., to order.

A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av., Late Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,

WAREROOMS,

243 and 245 South Clark-st.,

CORNER JACKSON-ST.

A large amount of goods arriving daily.

A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

ALL ORDERS FOR

WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &c.,

FILLED AT OLD PRICES BY THE

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE For Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—The Works known as the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., situated on the corner of Green and Fulton-sts. We will sell the whole or a partial interest. They are in perfect order, running full time, on Linseed Oil, Putty, and Lead; and parties having capital and skill will find this an excellent chance to embark in the Linseed Oil and White Lead business. Inquire of E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JONES & RAYMOND,

Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,

Rear old Chamber of Commerce,

Corner LaSalle and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Particular attention paid to handling

Dressed Hogs.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We are now permanently located at 123 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

14 and 16 Maiden Lane, New York, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader. All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 161 Lake-st.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS.

A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices.

American Tract Society,

467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

Before the fire at 180 Wabash-av., now at

NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.

This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we will open a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

And Special Flavorings

Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth-sts.,

Have replenished their principal stock with many bargains, and invite special examination of new and attractive styles of Dress Goods, 25c, 50c, and upward; Handsome Black, Plain Color, and Fancy Silks much below market prices; many attractions in Real Point Laces, marked down; a full assortment of Ladies' L. C. Hdkfs., including some handsome initialled, at reduced prices; some desirable styles of Gents' H. S. and initialled; a job lot of Ladies' Hfs, marked at cost, to close; a few beautiful boxes containing 1-2 doz. Ladies' or Gents' Hdkfs., from $3.50 to $8; and a splendid assortment of Berlin Embroideries, containing many novelties never before imported, and well adapted to the Holiday season.

State and Twentieth-sts.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 180 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

J. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents of

CABINET HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' ARTICLES, AND UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CORNER

Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

ATWATER & CO.,

Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS, &C.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO.

Have now in stock, of their own and Eastern manufacture, the best assorted stock of BLANK BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY to be found in the city.

Their Blank Book Manufactory is in full running order, including RULING, BINDING, and PRINTING. Books made to order promptly.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 97 So. Canal-st. and 299 Wabash-av.

Blank Books

RULED AND MADE TO ORDER IN ONE WEEK, AT

DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S,

30, 32 AND 34 NORTH CANAL-ST.

Orders solicited from Merchants, Bankers, Railroads, and Insurance Companies.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STORAGE.

THORNE & CO.,

Ham and Storage Warehouse,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Liberal advances made on provisions in store.

MEAD & HIGGINS,

Wholesale Grocers,

204 & 206 West Washington-st.,

Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.

Call and see us.

MALT.

HAVING COMPLETELY REBUILT MY

MALT HOUSE,

492, 494 & 496 North State-st.,

I am prepared to fill orders for Malt the same as before the fire. CHAS. POPE.

GAGE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY.

961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

BROWN & BOHNER,

209 Lake Front, near Congress-st.

Lamps, Lamp Goods, AND GLASSWARE.

All kinds of Kerosene Goods a specialty.

Paper Warehouse.

HAND & ELSWORTH,

56 North Jefferson-st.

M. P. CARROLL, Manager.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,

Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,

have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.

A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

TOYS.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

S. S. GREELEY,

364 Wabash-av.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,

Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 86° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.

158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

LADIES' GOODS.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

Offer to the Trade an entirely new and very attractive stock of

HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, WOOLLENS, SHAWLS Blankets,

And a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK in all Departments.

123, 124 AND 125 MICHIGAN-AV.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

HEADQUARTERS AT

522 Wabash-av.,

corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of

Boots and Shoes,

and are prepared to supply customers.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NOW AT

266 West Madison-st.,

Have a full stock in hand and invite the inspection of buyers.

C. O. Thompson & Co.,

COMMISSION,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

234 Michigan-av.,

CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE

PERFECT LENSES.

Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., *Opticians*, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO SPRINGFIELD

The Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, is now running new and elegant sleeping cars through to Springfield without change. Trains leave the depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. at 7:10 p. m. New and fine day coaches are also run through on the train leaving Twenty-second-st. at 9:30 a. m.

The time by this route is as quick, and the fare as low, as by any other.

Passengers by this route leaving Chicago at night remain in sleeping car at Springfield until morning, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of leaving the cars before daylight, incident to other routes.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,

WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,

ARCADE COURT,

Rear of 160 LaSalle-st.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!

ALSO WINTER-STRAINED

LARD OILS,

SIGNAL,

AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WEST & CO.,

Fancy Goods & Toys,

At $1, also at 50 cents.

278 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1871.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS.

AGAIN IN FULL OPERATION.

Cider, White Wine, and Double Vinegar, at the lowest manufacturing price. 231 and 233 Wabash-av., between Harrison and Congress-sts.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, Proprietor.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.

The Commercial National Bank

(National No. 713. Established 1865.)

HAS REMOVED

To its centrally located new temporary building on

The Crosby Opera House Lot,

Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.

This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. W. King, E. F. Pulsifer, H. H. Taylor, Albert Keep, A. Cowles, S. W. Rawson, E. B. Phillips, H. Z. Culver, P. R. Westfall, Bacon Wheeler, N. O. Williams, W. H. Ferry, H. F. Eames.

H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President,
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO. L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY

Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,
Thomas P. Eldridge, - Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, - Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, - John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, - Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, - Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend - Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, - J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,
James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder, - Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor, - F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, - James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, - Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy, - Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, - Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman, - J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLARKE'S DOLLAR INSTRUCTOR FOR REED ORGANS.

Less expensive, and, of course, less extensive than the popular "New Method for Reed Organs," this book contains a sufficiency of pleasing, easily-progressive exercises and tunes for the use of amateurs who wish to learn "without a master," and for all who wish to "go a little way."

Sent, post-paid to any address, for One Dollar.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

The Musical Treasure

A new book which will be a most acceptable

HOLIDAY PRESENT,

And is indeed a Treasure, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Galops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Pianoforte or Reed Organ.

Price—Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Full Gilt, $4.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

A NEW BOOK.

By the author of "Dorothy Fox."

JOHN THOMPSON,

BLOCKHEAD,

AND COMPANION PORTRAITS.

By LOUISA PARR, author of "Dorothy Fox," etc. 12mo., with frontispiece; extra cloth, $1.75.

The great success of "Dorothy Fox" has established Mrs. Parr's reputation as a popular writer of fiction, and the present volume will secure for her hosts of friends. There is a charm in these lifelike "Portraits" that cannot fail to fascinate every intelligent reader.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from Germany and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

Passenger accommodations, saloon and steerage unrivalled.

Local agents wanted in Western States. Apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Tribune office, Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 183 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 548 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Formerly of 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception and consultation rooms for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 179 South Clark-st., for the last number of years.

Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 61, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL $12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1871.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—AN INVESTIGATION WANTED.

The report of the proceedings of the Common Council, on Monday evening, goes far to confirm the impression that the corruptionists who ruled that body last year, with recruits from among those elected this year, will have a majority large enough to control it. In hot haste, and in order to anticipate any legislation by the State, they proceeded to the election of a number of city officers. For ten days before this meeting there were caucuses of the rump of the old nineteen, with their recruits; these caucuses appointed committees; candidates were interviewed, and money was demanded as the price of nomination. An Alderman stated publicly, on Monday night, that money had been demanded as the price of nomination, and asked for a postponement of the election for investigation. The motion was voted down, and the election proceeded. We understand that candidates for the several offices were required to make such deposit as they were willing to pay for an election; the man who deposited the largest pile was selected, and his election was put through on Monday evening. The candidates who were not selected state that the demand was made of them, and do not hesitate to name the person making the demand. We suppose that if the successful candidates, who are now elected for two years, and cannot be dislodged, are put upon their oaths and required to tell the truth, they can tell how much money was paid into the pool. The persons making the demand for money for nominations, to be confirmed by election, represented that they controlled twenty-two votes; this number of votes was, of course, equal to an election and excluded any hope of an opposition. The list of the Aldermen thus represented as composing the twenty-two who would vote for candidates depositing money, contained a number of these elected on the Fire-Proof ticket; and it was this fact, perhaps, to which Mr. Holden referred, when he spoke of the "purity of the Fire-Proof Aldermen." His allusion to the corruption of those Aldermen, so far as it was a sneer at the people, was unjust; the fact that an Alderman obtained his election, professing to be honest, and then at once united with the rump of the nineteen, is evidence merely that such men have betrayed the people.

We do not suppose that all the twenty-two Aldermen thus named received a portion of this blackmail extorted from the candidates; but twenty-one Aldermen united in the election of candidates who had paid for their election. To that extent they participated in the disgraceful proceeding. Though they did not sell their own votes, and received no portion of the proceeds, they ratified the sale of those votes by others. These gentlemen owe it to themselves to order an investigation by a committee; and the President of the board owes it to the public, and to his own character, that he appoint a committee free of all suspicion of direct or indirect concern in the dishonest transaction.

From a Council that thus begins its proceedings, and thus openly defies public decency, the people can hardly expect much. There are a number of Aldermen in that Council who can hardly afford to be dishonest, or to be silent when dishonesty is openly practised. These may be able to protect the public; but, if it is true that a majority of the whole Council is already advertised for sale, it may [...] lic opinion in some other mode. The exposure of the frauds in New York, and the reforms accomplished, were the result of proceedings by a committee of citizens, acting without any legal authority, and, supported only by the approval and confidence of the people.

MR. TRUMBULL ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The telegraph has furnished us with a tolerably full abstract of the remarks of Senator Trumbull on Monday, concerning the state of the civil service. The words of our distinguished Senator cannot fail to attract the attention and command the respect of the nation. The occasion for the speech was the introduction, by Senator Trumbull himself, of the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, That a joint select Committee on Retrenchment, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven members of the House, be appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service in the United States, and to report whether any, and what, offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what, salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents or other persons have been or are employed in the service without authority of law or unnecessarily; and, generally, how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed; and also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made, so as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers, after due examination, by proper boards, they to continue in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage; that said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise, and that said committee may appoint a clerk for six months and no more.

In advocating this, as a substitute for a resolution introduced by Senator Conkling, the chief partner of Murphy in his patriotic business of farming out the Federal patronage in New York State, Mr. Trumbull adverted to the good old days, before Jackson introduced the spoils doctrine into the civil service, and when only from five to twenty removals were made by each President, and these never for merely party causes. Those times he contrasted with the present, when one President and his Ministers make not less than *forty thousand* removals during an administration of four years, and when the consideration least thought about in making appointments and removals is that of personal fitness. From the report of a former Committee of Retrenchment, Mr. Trumbull quoted damning evidences of the waste and corruption which characterize the present systems; showed how the tribute levied in the way of warehousing charges on importers (and hence on all the people who consume their wares) goes for the benefit of a few official favorites, and not for that of the government; how men notoriously unfit to go into the public service obtain the most responsible (and lucrative) places because of their industry in doing the dirty work of Congressional politicians. "Every Senator," said Trumbull, "knows that the principal grounds upon which office is sought or obtained now are, that the great mass of applicants had been unfortunate in business and wanted the government to give him an office by which he could retrieve his fortunes, or else upon the ground that he had been very influential at some election."

Senator Trumbull himself introduced, during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, a bill which would go far toward working the reforms which the people desire, by removing from Congressmen both the power and the temptation to dabble in this office-brokerage business; but the Senator is apparently not disposed to stop at that point, if the reform can be pushed further, or if it can be forwarded more effectively by other means. He wants to see the vice reformed altogether, and is evidently of opinion that a thorough examination of the whole subject by an energetic joint committee, in addition to the investigations which have already been made, is needed to get [...] of the matter justly before Congress and before the country.

We presume that the process proposed by Mr. Trumbull is as rapid and direct as could be carried out without danger of mistakes and consequent reaction of the public sentiment. At all events, it is evidently as radical a measure as can be got through the Senate, where at least two members out of every three are under direct personal obligation to the President for official barter with which to reward their political retainers. The Senate can hardly refuse, however, to appoint a committee to investigate a subject which has become a matter of such grave and general scandal as the abuses of the civil service; and, if such committee shall be so made up as to insure a fair report, and no whitewashing, their labors cannot fail to result in much good. The report of the Retrenchment Committee of 1869 is liable to be cried down, notwithstanding the startling nature of its revelations, by the friends of the present system, who will say, "Pshaw! that was just after Andy Johnson went out. It is different now." If, as is alleged and widely believed, the system is still growing worse and worse every day, the people ought to know it, and their representatives to do their duty in the emergency. As we have said on other occasions, the Republican party cannot afford to go into the next Presidential canvass with a false standing on this most vital subject. The people are already convinced that the office-bartering system is an evil tree, bringing forth only evil fruit. Let Congress also become convinced by such legal proofs as it may require. To put on record again the weighty words of Senator Trumbull, "Let us separate the Federal Government from any such use of its patronage. Let us have a higher state of morals among its officials. Let us elevate both official integrity and public authority, by insisting that the public patronage of the country shall no more be used for more selfish and partisan purposes than the public moneys in the Treasury. Let us do this, and, with a government so purified, republican institutions may be continued; but, unless we have purity in the administration of the government, the prediction of Clay, that the republic would go down in a despotism worse than that of Constantinople, must, sooner or later, be fulfilled."

THE HODGE DEFALCATION.

What the President says in his message respecting civil service reform is all well. He tells us: "It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust reposed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured public places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom, and a civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired, and I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform, and it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events, the experiment shall have a fair trial." For all which the country is thankful, and looks on with hope; but we wish now to call attention to one qualification which ought to be required of every applicant for office, and without which it may be considered that no man is fit for any place of official trust, and that is, that he shall be of temperate habits. It is notorious that the public service is constantly suffering from the carelessness and inefficiency of men whose intemperate habits disqualify them for the discharge of their duties. It must be admitted that no person who drinks to excess can be relied upon either for ability or for integrity, and yet it is well known that there are men now in office who are, by their habits, wholly unfit for the places they fill, and who, notwithstanding, are allowed to retain the places they hold, greatly to the public loss and public disgrace. We would ask what is the use of convening boards to devise new rules and regulations to secure honest and capable men in office, when so old and plain a rule as that requiring that men in office should keep sober is so often violated? Why establish new regulations when older and more important ones are daily broken through?

The Secretary of War, alluding to the Hodge defalcation, tells us "of the astounding frauds which have startled the country by their magnitude, and which [...] quiry as to some mode for the prevention of their recurrence;" and goes on to suggest new tests and checks on disbursing officers, duplicate statements of accounts, and plans of inspection that will be sure to prevent any such crimes hereafter. We would like to ask General Belknap if he supposes the Hodge defalcation would ever have taken place if the head of the Pay Department had been a temperate and sober man. Is it not well known that the habits of the Paymaster General wholly disqualify him at times for the discharge of the duties of his office? Is not this, indeed, the most charitable explanation of his share in Hodge's transactions? Is there not something most absurd and ridiculous in this parade of new tests and checks on disbursing officers, this new system of duplicate statements and multiplied inspection, while you leave it all to be presided over by an officer often in such a state of intoxication as to be wholly unable to discharge his daily duties? The Secretary tells us that "Relaxed duty, failing vigilance, and excessive confidence suspend all checks on dishonesty, and render regulation a farce;" and yet, what so sure to cause all these evils as drunkenness? Surely nothing could be more utterly preposterous, nothing a broader farce, than convening boards of eminent gentlemen to devise methods of civil service reform, or this preparing new systems of inspecting and examining accounts, and then leaving the whole under the control of men whose faculties are often stupefied by strong drink. Why is it not well to take some things for granted, as regards civil service reform? Why may it not be admitted that drinking to excess destroys the faculties of a man, and that a drunkard is not fit for office? Why would it not be well for the new board to insist upon temperance as an essential qualification for any place of trust under the government? A provision that any man who seeks or holds an office should keep sober is not unconstitutional; it is no infringement on the privileges and immunities of the citizen; and no rule or regulation would contribute more to the public honor and advantage,—for without this all others, however wisely devised, will never secure efficiency nor prevent fraud and crime.

A PERPETUAL OFFICE.

The Common Council, on Monday night, appointed, by an unanimous vote, Mr. John Summerfield Police Justice for the South Division. The city charter of 1863 (Gary's edition, p. 113) provides that "The Common Council shall, biennially, designate two or more Justices of the Peace in said city, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace for two years, or until their successors shall be appointed," in all actions for the receiving of fines and penalties under city laws and ordinances. "The said Justices of the Peace, so designated, shall be styled Police Justices, and shall hold a Police Court in said city."

By the act of February, 1865 (Gary, 191), the Common Council shall have power to provide for the holding of a Police Court in each division, and to "designate a Justice of the Peace to hold each of said courts."

There was a State law which authorized cities to elect police officers known as Police Magistrates, to serve for the term of four years each, and "until their successors were appointed." In April, 1867, Mr. John Summerfield was elected a Police Magistrate for the city of Chicago, to serve for four years.

The Constitution of Illinois, which became the law of the State August 8, 1870, in Article VI., Section 28, provides:

All Justices of the Peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts, of such districts as are now or may hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified; but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the Circuit or Superior Court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing Justices of the Peace and *Police Magistrates* may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Mr. Summerfield's term of office expired in May, 1871. He has not since been appointed a Justice of the Peace. The office he held was abolished by the constitution, and his term of office under his old election has long since expired. At the recent city election there were votes polled for candidates for Police Magistrates, but they were void, the office having been abolished. The City Clerk was so advised before the election, and since then the Governor has properly refused to commission the persons claiming to have been elected,—there being no longer any such office known to the law.

The Common Council is required by law to designate for the office of Police Justice to hold Police Court, for the trial of violators of city ordinances, a "Justice of the Peace." Mr. Summerfield is not a Justice of the Peace, nor is he a County Justice, nor yet a Police Magistrate. He holds no office of any kind to entitle him to be designated as a Justice of the Police Court.

We understand that he claims that he was elected Police Magistrate in 1867, to serve four years, and until his successor was elected; and that, as the office has since been abolished, thus precluding the election of a successor, his original term continues forever. This is a claim that in his case the office is perpetual, and that the abolition of the office does not in the least change his official functions.

The designation of Mr. Summerfield as Police Justice by the Common Council can only be explained by assuming that the members were not aware that he is no longer a Justice of the Peace, or upon the ground that Mr. Summerfield has a prescriptive right to hold office, even in defiance of the constitution and the laws of the State.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

We have hitherto adverted to the painful lack of explanations of the cause which brought about the Chicago fire. Thus far we have not had more than a thousand of these offered, aside from the trivial physical causes assigned by matter-of-fact people,—such as drouth, high wind, wooden buildings, demoralized Fire Department, etc. All these thousand attribute the affair to the Divine displeasure; but they do not, by any means, agree as to the grounds thereof. One of the maniacs who have written on this subject, and who, unfortunately, have access to printers' types, publishes a sheet in York, Pa., for the purpose of showing that Chicago was burned because he (John Henry Denig by name) was once arrested in Chicago as a lunatic. Another bedlamite, at Omaha, named Eleazar Hale, publisher of a paper called *The New Creation*, furnishes, however, the most interesting—indeed, we may say, exciting—interpretation of the calamity; for he associates it with a past Mystery which has beforetime agitated many a Chicago breast, without a solution being ever evolved. It was the flying figure on Honore's Block that did the business! The Delphic Hale says truly of this dread Figure, "There was a strange power in it to arrest attention. Citizens would stop in their course and look at it. None ventured an explanation." But this last statement is not strictly true. A few did attempt to explain the vision, which had, for all the world, the appearance of a colored gentleman, of phenomenal longitude, just awakened from sleep, and rushing out, without dressing, to hail a street-car supposed to be plying on the farther shore of Lake Michigan, regardless of the fact that he was about to plunge headlong in the gutter.

Such, however, was not the impression made upon the prophetic soul of Eleazar Hale, who writes concerning it.

As our attention was arrested by the sight, amazement seized us, and we exclaimed to our companion, involuntarily, "What is that?" and the interpretation came with the force of a voice of thunder, "Judgment! Judgment! spread the sound, ye winds, to the four quarters of the earth; Justice and Judgment are the habitation of God's Throne in the heavens and on the earth. The day, the hour hasteneth. Prepare, oh man!" etc., etc.

"With the interpretation thus flashing on our *interior*," says Eleazar Hale, "as the voice of the Infinite, we left the spot, and we stepped lightly from the view," etc. But "We had not seen all." The iniquity of Chicago was further made manifest when Eleazar Hale made an inspection of the rooms below, and found them filled with real-estate dealers. Whereupon Eleazar Hale remarks:

What a providence, to control the mind of the ignorant artist not knowing the depth of his own design, and the minds of land sharks to gather underneath a sign threatening speedy destruction! Oh, Chicago! Chicago! Thou Queen of the West! Thou whore of the American Babylon! Thou that sitteth on many waters and knowest no evil! Oh, that thou would consider that Judgment is near—even at thy door!

—and much more of the same sort; closing [...] cities of the earth not to go on and incur a fate like Chicago.

This revelation comes to us like a voice in the night. Perhaps we might have got along without a new interpretation of the cause of the fire; but anything which would help to solve the mystery of the flying figure was what we all thirsted for. But we conjure Mr. Honore not to put any more Mercury upon his buildings, and involve the town in another such scrape. The architecture of the rebuilt town must be "warranted free from Mercury," if such is to be the effect.

MASSACHUSETTS AND HER BORE.

The Hoosac Tunnel has again become an exciting topic in Massachusetts. The enterprise is, according to the contract with the Messrs. Shanly, to be completed by the 1st of July, 1873, and the prospects are that no extension of the time will be asked. But as the work nears its completion the question what to do with it after it is completed rises in importance; and this question has just now been brought to a crisis by the alleged efforts of certain New York parties to gain possession, by purchase, of the tunnel and its railroad connections. These connections comprise the Troy & Greenfield and one or two other minor roads; and the Fitchburgh Road is expected to form a portion of the trunk line whenever the completion of the tunnel shall give to the route the dignity of a trunk line. These roads are not as yet consolidated, nor are any negotiations yet in progress, of which the public or the State authorities have heard, looking to a scheme of consolidation, or of advantageous running connections.

In this juncture of affairs, or, rather, want of juncture, to be more literal, it is rumored that Governor Claflin, who has authority to do what he chooses with the Hoosac Tunnel, has been approached by the agents of some corporation belonging to New York (and everybody immediately cried "Vanderbilt") and challenged for a trade, whereupon some of the newspapers, chiefly those which have been hostile to the tunnel all along, remind the Governor that the tunnel is naught but a nuisance any way, and advise His Excellency to snap up the first offer that he can get. The Springfield *Republican* is the leader of this party, which can scarcely be called a disinterested one, while the Boston *Bulletin*, among others, having, apparently, the interest of Massachusetts more at heart, enters its "earnest protest against any such disgraceful and suicidal action." Meantime a representative of one of the Boston dailies holds an interview with the Governor, and learns from him these facts: That the offer came from representatives of the Troy & Boston Railroad—not the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, as some have said,—and that the idea was to give the State seven millions of dollars in exchange for the tunnel. He and the Council thought best to consider it, and did so accordingly. The Governor confesses that he received the offer with a good deal of pleasure, since it would have the effect to stimulate the energy of the lines of which the tunnel constitutes a part. If these will not move, the Governor is inclined to the opinion that the tunnel had better be sold to the Troy & Boston corporation, or in fact any other which will make it the nucleus of a great trunk line. Governor Claflin remarks that, "As the tunnel stands at present, with no prospect of a proper arrangement with existing State lines, it is still a bore;" and adds, by way of a plain fact to cap this Gubernatorial joke, that nothing farther will be done about the tunnel until the Legislature shall have acted.

It will be remembered that the Railroad Commission of the State has strongly favored an undertaking by the State of some one line of railroad as an experiment looking toward the cure of the corporation evil by State management. It so happens that the Fitchburg was one of the lines which the commission recommended the State to purchase. It would not seem unlikely, therefore, that, in view of the fact that the State already has the tunnel on her hands, at a cost which no corporation will make good, and in view also of the strictly public nature of the object striven after in the construction of the tunnel, which would be liable to be thwarted by some piece of Vanderbilt strategy, in case a comparatively weak corporation should get hold of the tunnel, the Legislature may conclude to take possession of the entire line to the New York border. If not, then Boston parties, interested in the recently revived commercial prosperity of that city, will relieve the Commonwealth of the burden, and at the same time guarantee faithful and energetic operation of the road. We conjure Boston to "look alive" for her interests in this matter, and warn her that Chicago has not concluded to make over her entire grain traffic to Boston until this railroad matter is satisfactorily adjusted.

INTERVIEWING AN EMPEROR.

To such perfection has the interviewing business been brought, or, rather, so tired of it have the readers of newspapers become, that, among experienced interviewers, anybody of less rank than an Emperor or a Prince is considered too small game to be worthy of attention. As Emperors and Princes range chiefly in Europe, the indefatigable correspondent follows them thither, seeks them out, and pins them with his feathery arrow (by which term we intend, of course, to designate the interviewer's pen, pencil, or stylus), before their victim has time to say "Jack Robinson,"—much less articulate, in the well-rounded phrases of royalty, a remonstrance against the process to which he is being subjected. In this manner we have had Napoleon III., the Pope, Kaiser William, Prince Frederick William, and other great potentates impaled and served up to the readers of the *Herald*, and other journals equally alive to the importance of this sort of literature.

The climax was capped, the other day, by a *Herald* correspondent, who dogged the Emperor of Brazil to Egypt, and cornered him somewhere among the Pyramids. There, where the eyes of forty centuries looked down upon them, the two great men conversed. There, where all else was dry as the desert, the skilful artist applied his pumping apparatus to the Imperial Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, and brought forth such rich streams of gossip as must have warranted him, at the very least consideration, in charging double rates for his next letter. We can only give our readers a mere skeleton of the revelations then and there developed. The Emperor inquired in what language the correspondent would prefer to have him divulge. The correspondent thought he would take his in English, as he understood no other.

Then ensued the royal revelations. Dom Pedro II. informed his interlocutor (*imprimis*) that it was a fine day; (*item*) that the Americans were very nice people, and, as it were, neighbors of his; (*item*) that His Majesty was travelling very quietly, and really had nothing to communicate; (*item*) that Egypt was a very pleasant country—that is, the more agreeable features of it; (*item*) that the correspondent had better visit the Khedive's sugar mills at once; (*item*) that His Majesty had never had the cholera (nothing said about the measles), nor does His Majesty desire to enjoy that Oriental luxury; (*item*) that the correspondent had better get out.

This last piece of imperial information seems to have been precipitated by a sudden suspicion, on the part of Dom Pedro, that he was being interviewed. "And with this," the indefatigable interviewer records, "Dom Pedro d'Alcantara rose to his imperial feet and bowed me to the door with great *empressement*." Whether one of his imperial feet assisted the happy interviewer through the door, "with great *empressement*," we are not told, and hence infer the negative; for one of these errant knights of the leaden stiletto would not allow to go unrecorded so unusual an honor as that of being booted by an Emperor. Perhaps, on the whole, the correspondent was piqued because he was not kicked; else why should he insert, like a sting, in the tail of his message (which, by the way, comes *per* cable,) the statement that Dom Pedro "is a little like Zack Chandler in contour of countenance and beard"? Perhaps because he knew how joyous Chandler would become over it.

The new Common Council has an excellent opportunity to score a mark to its own credit in fixing the rates for the city printing. It has already elected a City Printer, according to the charter. Previous to proceeding to this action, however, the Council received and referred to one of its committees an offer from the *Evening Mail* to do the city printing, to the satisfaction of the authorities, or ordering it, at rates one-fourth less than those which were paid during the last two years to a paper of less circulation. Accompanying this offer was a request to the Council to elect, as City Printer, that paper which should make the lowest responsible bid, due regard being had to the relative circulation of the papers competing.

The Council, however, practically tabled this communication, and went on to elect the *Evening Post*, a paper similar to the *Evening Mail* in character and circulation. This was, as we have said, according to the charter and no Alderman can be impugned for his vote on the question. Nevertheless, if the members really desired to help the city government to retrench expenses, it seems as if they would have adopted the hint which has hitherto been given them quite publicly, and elected the journal which offered to do the job at the most reasonable rates. They have chosen their paper; but there is still an opportunity to silence the complaints of those who are apprehending that there is too much of Tammanyism in the new Council. This can be done by fixing the rates for the city printing at an honest, living price,—that, in fact, which the *Mail* proposed. If the Council fails to do this, the transaction will immediately assume the character of a job, and the parties thereto will have to accept the stigma due to such.

The great Tichborne case still agitates the British mind, even in the face of the exciting situation of things at Sandringham, where the Prince of Wales, who was about to step upon the throne, is now momentarily expected to step into his grave. The chances of the claimant seem to be about foregone, notwithstanding it was announced, three weeks ago, that the bets had become as high as two to three upon the pretended Baronet's success. It has since been announced by telegraph, however, that the backers of the claimant have weakened so sensibly that only one to ten is hazarded in his behalf. The weak point in his case—that is, supposing the jury to accept as credible all the other testimony—is the proof of his disembarking in Melbourne, harbor, from the vessel called the Osprey, which is claimed to have picked him up at sea. His counsel have brought forward one man to swear to this fact, but his testimony is far from being convincing. This witness is an architect, whose actual professional experience has been even less than that of the celebrated Mr. Pecksniff; having been confined to the construction of an addition to a country school-house, and, as he carefully informed the Judge, the moving of a rear wall of a play-ground. In short, the witness seems to be a seedy sort of a person, in want of some such job as this *cause celebre* has furnished to many such adventurers. His testimony was badly shaken by the cross-examination, and can hardly be taken as of any account by the jury. At last accounts, the claimant had produced over two hundred witnesses, and was evidently hoping to overpower his adversary by sheer force of numbers. One of his counsel was still in Australia, searching for the seamen who are alleged to have been rescued from the wrecked ship Bella along with Sir Roger; but, somewhat oddly, none of them had been discovered. It seems probable, unless the defence should depend upon the weakness of their adversary's cause and withhold some of their testimony, that the case will consume several months yet in its hearing.

In correcting the erroneous statement published in our city columns some time since concerning the Milwaukee firemen and their behavior here during the recent conflagration, we added that we presumed the charges against the Aurora firemen, of receiving money from private individuals for saving their property, were equally groundless. Testimony has since been presented to us which completely exonerates the Aurora firemen and their chief, Mr. Sherer, from that charge. We offer to them our apologies for the injustice done to them in the premises, and our thanks for their efficiency and zeal during the great calamity of the 9th of October.

"THE COMING GIRL."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Portrait of the Perfect Female.

The Ideal Girl to be Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise.

Wasp-Waisted Women Not Admired by Sensible Men.

Girls Urged to Study the Laws of Health, and Obey Them.

The people of the South Side showed a becoming interest in the "Coming Girl," on Monday evening, by crowding to extreme fulness the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, to hear Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lecture on that hypothetical young lady. The seats were all taken, and chairs had to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the press of humanity anxious in regard to the model demoiselle that is to be. South Side folk of all conditions, degrees, and sexes came to see and hear the prophetess of the divine feminine future. Among the audience were young ladies with their mammas and with their lovers, and male candidates for matrimony with their *fiancees*, or in lonely and uncomfortable pairs and triplets. Papas and mammas came arm in arm to hear of, and to deplore the many egregious domestic errors of which they had been guilty. There was a respectable showing of cynical bachelors, who were present for no good purpose it is to be presumed, but who listened with decorous gravity until the lecture closed.

It was before an audience like this that, as the organ closed its prelude, Mrs. Stanton sailed out, in all the conscious majesty of veteran womanhood. The mother of the Gracchi could not have looked more imposing, or smiled with more benign dignity. A faint odor was wafted from her garments as she swept through the chancel with her thirteen stone avordupois, like the balmy breeze that blow off the shores of Araby the Blest. She was dressed simply in deep mourning for her mother, not many months deceased. There was not the glimmer of gold visible about her person. In the arrangement of her apparel there was not the suspicion of trippery or meretricious adornment. Her ornaments were of plain jet, with strings of black beads, faintly suggesting a watch somewhere in the folds of her corsage. When she smiled, she displayed two rows of excellent teeth, her own by hereditary right. When she shook her head, her own gray hair quivered all over it in short spirals, each curl having an individuality, like the quills upon the fretful porcupine. A black cushion, or something of that nature, surmounted the crown of her head, from which depended black ribbons. About her neck was a Quakerish handkerchief of white gauze, or its equivalent.

The gestures of the gentle orator of the feminine future were those of simple entreaty, made with the wrists depressed and the palms upward and outward. The script of her manuscript bordered on the antique. Through an opera-glass it seemed like the Declaration of Independence, preternaturally enlarged, and indefinitely multiplied.

When all the little confused noises, incident to the perfect adjustment and convenient personal arrangement of an audience, had subsided, the lady arose and said: I am to give you to-night my idea of the coming girl—what she is to be, what you and I can do for her development, and toward changing the present chaotic conditions and opinions of society, which so effectually defeat our individual efforts at home. My ideal girl is to differ from the one of to-day, in that she is to be healthy, wealthy, and wise. Those of you who have daughters will agree with me that of all arduous undertakings there is none equal to that of attempting to inspire a girl with the desire of having a sound body, or most parents with any ambition in that direction. But as the whole problem of education, work, and wages all depend on strength and endurance, the physical condition of our daughters is the first consideration. Napoleon once said, "You cannot make a soldier out of a sick man," neither can you make happy wives and mothers of women who are always suffering with some chronic disorders.

When nine-tenths of the American women are invalids, and an increasing number of our young girls going to lunatic asylums every year, it is time for parents and philosophers to examine the many causes that conspire to such dire results. As a sound body is the necessary foundation to a sound mind, food, clothes, exercise, all the conditions of daily life are important considerations in training girls, either for high scholarship or practical work, and yet how little attention is paid to hygiene. A physician need but look at the form of our girls to appreciate the violence done to nature in the small waists, constrained gait and manners of all our girls. [...] I have often wondered whence came our idea of the female form. It is certainly like nothing in heaven above or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, for even the traditional mermaid is vouchsafed more breathing power than to the woman of the nineteenth century. None of the old artists have immortalized anything of the kind in marble or on canvass. Those of our own times turn away in disgust from the daughters of Hancock and Adams, to copy the Venuses and Madonnas of the past for the perfection of womanly grace and beauty.

All sensible men laugh at their wasp-like waists, and women themselves affect to dislike them, and always declare, when attacked, that their clothing is loose, that they are small naturally, which is to say that God, by way of making a variety of the human species, thought fit to tap the ribs of the American woman. [Laughter.] I do not like to interfere with the designs of Providence, but I should like to see the experiment fairly tried, for one generation, of hanging all women's clothing loosely on her shoulders, that we might learn what hand God had in her present weakness and deformity.

Ordinarily, a girl of 14 is a healthy, happy, romping being, with short hair, short dress, and clothes hung loosely on her shoulders; but as soon as her skirts trail, and dressmakers begin to "form the waist," as they say, a change takes place at once in her whole manner and appearance. She is moody, listless, weary, struts when she run, cries when she should laugh, and all this at the very age when she should manifest new power, vigor, and enthusiasm. Much of this may be attributed to the many unnatural restraints placed on girls, the indoor life, and sedentary habits, but more to her dress than to any other one cause. The tight waist, by compressing the ribs, prevents a free circulation of the blood and action of the heart and lungs, and paralyzes a belt of nerves and muscles of at least six inches in width round that part of the body.

When we remember that deep breathing has much to do with deep thinking, we see the relation between scholarship and clothes. Girls, by the style and material of their dress, are practically debarred from all outdoor amusements, and yet they need them as much as boys do, and, if well trained, and properly dressed, would take as much pleasure in them. It is as one of the conditions of health that the question of dress becomes one of great importance.

"There was a time in the history of man," says Carlyle, "when man was primary, and his rags secondary; but times have sadly changed; clothes now make the man." I hope we are fast coming to that period in the history of woman when health and freedom in woman are to be the first consideration. If girls are to hold an equal place, with equal pay, in the world of work, an entire revolution in their dress is inevitable. When I was a girl, with a short dress hung loosely on my shoulders, a round hat, and a pair of light boots, made precisely like my father's, I used to walk five miles before breakfast, or ride ten miles on horseback, and to those early habits, continued obedience to physical laws, I am indebted for a life of uninterrupted health and happiness.

Health is the normal condition of all women. Weakness, disease, pain, and sorrow are the results, in all cases, of violated law, and not divine ordination. There is nothing more absurd than all the talk we have of the natural weakness and disabilities of women. So long as physicians continue to teach this theory, our girls, instead of having a feeling of guilt when they are out of health, will continue to make Providence the scape-goat of all their sins and follies.

With the scientific education of our youths of both sexes, another generation might show as marked a change in the human family as we already observe in the lower animals, which science has done so much to improve during the last century. I believe the time is at hand when we shall be as much ashamed of headaches, dyspepsia, scrofula, and pneumonia as we now are of committing perjury, theft, burglary, and arson. This is a phase of the woman movement that the most conservative gentlemen will rejoice in the dawn of that millennium day when you are to hear no more of headaches, or toothaches, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, or fits; when your homes are to be changed from the gloomy hospitals they now are to abodes of health and happiness; when nerves are to be superseded by muscles. I look to fathers, husbands, and brothers to inaugurate some grand reform in this direction, for, unless it is done speedily, the higher orders of American womanhood must give place to the sturdy foreign races.

Those who appreciate the effect of American institutions on character as highly as I do, must feel that this would be a great calamity. I consider the women of this republic, in beauty, moral power, and true dignity, superior to any type of womanhood that the world has yet seen, and perhaps it might not be amiss, in passing, to say the same of our men also. [Applause.] There was nothing in all Europe that pleased me more than the self-possession of Americans in moving about among the Kings, Queens, and nobles of the old world.

We never appreciate the effect of our theory, "All men created equal," on national character until we see our people in contact with the cringing masses in the Old World. It is because I love our free institutions that I desire to see this government maintained, perpetual as it only can be, by baptizing its women in the spirit of freedom and equality. The destinies of this nation for another generation are in the hands of the girls of to-day. And, as it is impossible to raise the sick, the weak, the lazy, to enthusiasm on any subject, to high purpose or noble action, I urge the girls before me to study the laws of health, and obey them, that you may bravely do your part in maintaining the strength, virtue, honor, and dignity of the republic.

The speaker went on to say that another, though minor, reason why women should desire health is that they may be beautiful. This is a strong appeal to the feminine mind. Girls desire beauty, yet, instead of obeying God's laws, they trust to the recipes in New York papers, such as the following: "Beautiful women! If you would be beautiful, use John Smith's magnolia balm. It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, perfect. It removes blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, freckles, etc., etc." How can an external wash make the face plump? A few ideas will make the eyes brighter than a dozen bottles of balm. What lady of thirty would desire to look like a girl of thirteen, as their nostrums promise? Physicians say that paralysis results from the use of cosmetics, and hair dyes. Women have as good right as men to grow old. When it is only through age that one gathers wisdom, why is there this constant struggle to appear young? The fair speaker gave a recipe for preserving female beauty more effectual than all the balms advertised in the public journals. It was the taking of regular exercises, the breathing of pure air, the eating of nutritious food, and daily bathing in cold water. Beauty cannot be put on like a garment. It works from within. Strive to do good. Be kind, generous, magnanimous, true always to yourself and to others. These virtues will show themselves in the face. They will weave a halo about the heart, and give an air of goodness and greatness that none can mistake. All good impulses, high resolves, noble endeavors, are so many delicate touches gradually developing and rounding out true womanhood to its perfection.

Plato says: "There is a knowledge of the truth that gives rest to the soul, and thus saves life. But the mere capacity for this knowledge gives not rest, but restlessness." Jealousy, and all evil tempers and passions, leave their marks and shadows upon the face, and no balm can wash it away. One of the essential elements of life is freedom of thought and action. Fickleness of body and mind follow a long-continued condition of tutelage. The servile condition of woman is the last form of slavery left on the earth.

The speaker went on at some length to deride the supposed secondary condition assigned by woman to man in the human economy. All the talk of a woman's getting out of her sphere is simply absurd. There is no more danger of a woman's getting out of her sphere than of a fish's getting out of its sphere. Let us have faith in the divine laws, and trouble woman no more with an excess of puny legislation. Women need occupation for the good of the mind as well as of the body. Our insane asylums are recruited from the ranks of the indolent daughters of the wealthy. Women, not taught some useful trade or profession, are driven to vice when left in the world alone. The occupations open to women now furnish an inadequate remuneration.

At this point the speaker began to speak of the various professions in their order—the pulpit, medicine, and the bar, and the capacity of woman for filling them. She said:

All over the country women are making, by the practice of medicine, from $2,000 to $10,000 a year. Is this not better than pecuniary independence, even if the women so occupied are obliged to delegate the performance of their duties to other hands? The study of law, the science of human rights, is as excellent a discipline for the mind as the study of mathematics. Both sexes should understand it well enough to protect their person and property. It is not pleasant [...] with property left [...] principled lawyers. If the refined influence of woman is needed anywhere, it is in courts of justice, especially when cases are tried in which her own sex is interested. Shakespeare showed the ready wit and the keen sympathy of Portia to be superior to the lumbering logic of the Antonios with whom she was associated. Would women be more out of place in portraying real wrongs in a court of justice than in portraying imaginary ones on the stage? Would not the study of Blackstone and other legal authors enlarge woman's mind as much as the perusal of magazines of fashions? Would not conversation with lawyers and business men upon matter incidental to the legal profession, and the receiving of fees, be more rational than the *tete-a-tetes* with dandies in the parlor? A lawyer's office is no more public than a ball-room, and far less liable to the objection of immodesty.

Every man must see that a woman's virtue and dignity are united in her pecuniary independence. Daughters and wives should be encouraged to enter into all honest and profitable employments, not only for their own welfare, but in consideration of the public morals. Girls understand all this better than their parents. The speaker was in the frequent receipt of letters from all parts of the country of girls eager for practical education and profitable work. Unfortunately, these young ladies had no means of carrying out their desires. The rich girls are enervated by luxury, and firm in the faith that poverty and hardship can never come to them. The motive to stimulate them to effort is wanting. When women are independent and self-supporting, fewer of them will enter the marriage state from sordid motives than now. The "Coming Girl" will not accept the marriage which is based on the old Blackstonian idea that the husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband. It is as absurd to educate all girls for wives as it would be to educate all boys for husbands. No girl should marry until she is 25 years of age. Not until that time does she reach full maturity. Many years of the girl's life thus wasted in feebleness, irritability, and premature reproduction might be spent profitably in intellectual culture. If husbands found companionship in their wives in matters of science, philosophy, and government, social life would be more refined, and marriages would be more permanent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has taken a step in the right direction, through Bishop Janes, of New York, who introduced into the Ecclesiastical Council of that church a resolution to strike the word "obey" from the marriage service, two years ago, which resolution was carried. Until other sects follow this excellent example, it is to be hoped that all girls about to marry will insist that the knot shall be tied by a Methodist Bishop. The Episcopal Church is more behind the age as regards its marriage service than any other. It not only retains the word "obey," but has an added humiliation in the manner in which the bride is given away.

Several anecdotes were given illustrating this portion of the subject. Those reverend gentlemen who insist on that word "obey" in the marriage service should be impeached in the Supreme Court under the Thirteenth Amendment, which forbids involuntary servitude.

On recommending other avenues of employment, the speaker did not wish to be understood as underrating domestic avocations. But the tastes of women varied as much as those of men. To educate all women for cooks, chambermaids, nurses, and seamstresses would be to make the supply in the house circle greater than the demand. Horace Greeley says that instead of woman philosophers, etc., what is most needed is 60,000 good cooks in our kitchens. The needs of the country in that direction will be readily acknowledged. But as men are rapidly crowding that branch of labor, there is no doubt that cooking will soon be universally well done, men never failing to do all things well. And, then, men can endure the heat and smoke so much better than women. But women of refined taste [...] $20 a month, which is the highest wages paid to female cooks. All women should not be expected to spend their lives revolving around a cook stove, any more than all men should be expected to spend their lives between the handles of a plow. Men of brains delegate such work to others. Let women be allowed to do the same.

An old German proverb says that "every woman is born into the world with a stone on her head." The saying is still true. Yet, in spite of every weight under which she has labored, behold her to-day on the heel of man. What orator has ever drawn larger audiences than Anna Dickinson did at the age of 17? The various female scientists, artists, and authors who had honored their sex were duly enumerated by the speaker. In the higher civilization now dawning upon us unmarried women will be more honored and revered, and the term "old maid" will cease to be opprobrious. The world has always had, and will have its Marys seeking after wisdom, and its Marthas cumbered with much serving.

The beautiful myth of the goddess Minerva, springing from the brain of her father, fully equipped for the battle of life, has a deeper significance than the world dreams of. Life, in all highly organized beings, is a struggle to realize the ideal in the actual. To know what the true women of the future will be, behold man's ideal through the long past, as exemplified by all poets and painters. Exceptional women have always been reverenced. Every nation has its holy virgin, the godlike type of womanhood, through whom it is supposed each race can be redeemed. The face of the virgin mother illuminates the gloomiest places of the old world; the dungeons where victims died; the depths where they were tortured; the sublittes into whose voiceless depths they fell. It was said that the face of the virgin mother was intended to heighten to the death agony by its look of pity. To the speaker the facts of awful import, and the sad face had a deeper meaning. They seemed to prophesy the day dawning when the mother-soul should descend with healing in her wings, into the abodes of sorrow and suffering; of outrage and oppression; giving light, and joy, and peace, where darkness, despair, and death now reign.

CHICAGO AND EVANSTON.

A Company with a Capital Stock of $500,000, Organized to Operate a Dummy Railroad Between Chicago and Evanston—Directors and Commissioners Elected.

A company has been organized to operate a railroad between here and Evanston, the motive to be a steam dummy. The first meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of Snyder & Lee day before yesterday. The gentlemen whose names follow were elected as Directors: Julius White, of Evanston; S. B. Chase, Lake View; Walter B. Scates, Evanston; F. J. Howe, Lake View; William Lill, Chicago; Wilson Phelps, Evanston; J. B. Adams, Evanston; Merrill Ladd, Evanston; E. A. Gage, Evanston; T. C. Hoag, Evanston, and W. K. Nixon, Chicago.

The gentlemen whose names follow were elected as Commissioners to fulfil the requirements of the law: Merrill Ladd, Evanston; Isaac R. Hitt, Evanston; T. A. Cosgrove, Evanston; H. G. Chase, Lake View, and F. S. Howe, Lake View. Merrill Ladd was elected Treasurer of the company. The capital stock of the road is $500,000, and the corporation will be called "The Chicago, Lake View and Evanston Railroad Company."

The details of the organization will be completed in a day or two. Right of way has already been secured. The track will be located about half way between the lake shore and the Milwaukee Road, the terminus in this city being near the intersection of Indiana street and LaSalle. The entire length will be thirteen miles. The road is to be amply supplied with rolling stock, and as the stockholders are men of energy, it is expected that the cars will be running sometime next summer. The owners expect their stock to be very profitable.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, December 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Sheffield av, between Kneer st, and Clybourn av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $750.

Blue Island av, between Coolidge and Sampson sts, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 12, 13 and s 25 ft of Lot 11 in Block 2 in Porter's Block 27, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 12, 13 and s 25 ft of Lot 11 in Block 2 in Porter's Block 27, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $11,000.

Wabash av, between Van Buren and Congress sts, w f, 26 2-3x180 ft, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $20,000.

Warren av, between Page and Paulina sts, n f, 28x125 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $3,500.

Warren av, between Page and Paulina sts, n f, 16x125 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $2,000.

Halsted st, 120 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $800.

Halsted st, 195 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $700.

Halsted st, 220 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $8,000.

West Madison st, w of near Morgan st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $10,500.

Lot 8 of Roger's Lots 1 and 2 of Block 5, Duncan's Addition, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $11,000.

Twenty-sixth st, 130 ft e of Indiana av, s f, 25x125 ft, with building, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 8 in Bowen and Wait's Block 13 Sec. 7, 39 14, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $740.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

60 Lots in Carr's re-subdivision of Kedzie's s w 1-4 of s e 1-4 Sec 9 38 14, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $25,000.

—Paris fashion correspondents speak of some new things in colors; for example, Paris brule, ash-gray, burned love-letter tint, Paris bombarde carrier-pigeon slate, tawny stone-color, etc. How lovely.

DRY GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.

NEW RETAIL STORE,
NO. 944 STATE-ST.,
CORNER TWENTIETH.

New and Elegant Stock of CHOICE FINE GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

$75,000

Worth of RICH SILKS, saved from the fire, at greatly reduced prices.

RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES, reduced 25 per cent, to close.

A very select and choice assortment of STREET SUITS and DRESSES, at a reduction of one-third.

FINE SHAWLS and LACE POINTS, saved from the fire, at about HALF PRICE.

Also, a complete and general assortment of LINENS, DOMESTICS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY GOODS, and NOTIONS.

DRESS GOODS.
The finest stock in Chicago.

WEST SIDE RETAIL, - - 328 Madison-st.
GENERAL WHOLESALE, 31 & 33 S. Canal-st., one block from the Briggs and Sherman Houses.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPETS, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st., at entrance to Tunnel.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

LAMPS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Ketchum & Martin,

201 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Burnt District, near Fifth-av.,
HAVE A FULL LINE OF
LAMPS AND Kerosene Fixtures!
The Largest and Best Stock of
CROCKERY AND Glassware IN CHICAGO.
Retail Dealers are invited to examine their stock before making purchases.

NUBIAS.

NUBIAS!

5,000 Dozen,
WHITE, BLUE, SCARLET,
By dozen or package, at Manufacturers' Prices.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
State and Twentieth-sts.

STOVES.

LARGE SIZE
BRILLIANT BASE-BURNERS
For heating Stores, Halls, and large rooms, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 and 32 South Canal-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.

We are now ready to handle Dressed Hogs as usual, and can extend to Shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the sixteen years we have been in business, sold more Dressed Hogs than any house here.
Commission one and one-half per cent on car load lots.
Liberal CASH ADVANCES made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with a railroad receipt for three-quarters value of shipments, without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and deliveries. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for stencils and weight lists. Also, for special freight arrangements.
Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.
Sherman Hall & Cook,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
283 MICHIGAN-AV.
References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of
Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

SINGING BIRDS, ETC.

Singing Birds.

A new lot of imported German
CANARIES,
and all other kinds of European Birds; also GOLD FISH and AQUARIA, at
FRED. KAEMPFER'S,
39 South Desplaines-st, near Madison.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have now a full assortment of Fine Watches, Opera Chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Gold and Cameo Sets, Sterling Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Head Canes, &c., &c., at prices lower than before the fire.

N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

PLAIDS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 West Madison-st.,
THOMPSON'S BLOCK,
Invites an inspection of One Case
HAREM CRAPE PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL,
In rich colorings and choice designs, bought cheap and will be sold at 65c per yard, about half their value.
OPEN TO-DAY,
Wednesday, Dec. 13.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD

PUBLISH THIS WEEK
A NEW NOVEL OF SOCIETY.
Ruby Duke. By Mrs. H. K. Potwin. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.
By the Author of "The Gold Hunters."
The Whaleman's Adventures in the Sandwich Islands and on the Pacific Coast. By W. H. Thomes, author of "The Gold Hunter's Adventures," "The Bush Rangers," and "The Gold Hunters in Europe." 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth. $1.50.
By Prof. JAMES DE MILLE.
Among the Brigands. Being the first volume of a new series, "The Young Dodge Club." 16mo. Cloth. $1.50.
By ELIJAH KELLOGG.
The Cruise of the Casco. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.25.
THE PLEASANT COVE SERIES.
3 volumes. Illustrated. Per vol., $1.25.
1. Arthur Brown, the Young Captain.
2. The Young Deliverers.
3. The Cruise of the Casco.
By SOPHIE MAY.
Aunt Madge's Story. 24mo. Illustrated. 75 cts.
Little Prudy's Flyaway Series. 3 vols. Ill. Per vol., 75 cts.
1. Little Folks Astray.
2. Prudy Keeping House.
3. Aunt Madge's Story.
By PAUL COBDEN.
The Turning Wheel. By Paul Cobden, author of "Who Will Win?" Going on a Mission," &c. 16mo. Illustrated. $1.25.
THE RECKONING SERIES.
3 vols. Ill. Per vol., $1.25.
1. Who Will Win?
2. Going on a Mission.
3. The Turning Wheel.
Sold by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New York.

REMOVAL.

CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.

Have removed to their New Store,
164 MICHIGAN-AV.,
BETWEEN ADAMS AND JACKSON-STS.
Where they are prepared to show a full line of
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,

Late Goodrich, Kirby & Co.,
REMOVED TO
931 Wabash-av.,
NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.
Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Prices Lower than Ever.

CHURCH'S 'HOUSEKEEPERS' RESORT'

REMOVED TO
349 STATE-ST.,
(BURNT DISTRICT,) Near Harrison.

Manhattan Insurance Co., of N. Y.
Adjuster's Office moved to A. C. Ducat's Office, 30 and 32 South Canal-st. Parties having filed proofs of loss against this Company, and who have not already called to see if the same is correct, will do so at once and oblige J. M. SLY, Adjuster for Receiver.

SAFES.

CALL AND SEE
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Fire & Burglar-Proof
SAFES.
MARVIN & CO.,
17 South Canal-st.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Decided Reform in the Auditing of Bills.

Real Estate Record—Proposed Removal of the Jail—The Court House Walls.

Pursuant to adjournment the County Commissioners met in the County Treasurer's office yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Reelie, Skelly, Stearns, and Talcott.

PAUPER HINES.

A communication was read from the County Clerk of McHenry County notifying the board that Michael Hines, of Cook County, was a pauper in that county. Referred to the appropriate committee.

EX-SUPERVISOR GAGE AS POORMASTER.

A communication from ex-Supervisor E. A. Gage, of Easton, enclosing a bill of $60 for services as Poormaster, while in that board, was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

SHORT-HAND SERVICES.

A communication was received from J. L. Bennett, with a bill for short-hand services for 24 days in the Circuit Court, the original bills having been destroyed. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

DID NOT BURN THE BOILER.

A communication from George Deacon, engineer of the County Hospital, denying a statement made by a member of the board that he burnt out the boiler at the Insane Asylum a year ago, was laid on the table.

COPYING DECISIONS FROM THE LAW RECORDS.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report recommending that copyists be employed to copy certain decisions of Judge Wallace from the *Law Record*, at a sum not exceeding $250. Concurred in.

THE NEW ROOMS.

The Chair inquired when the rooms in the new building would be ready for the board.

Commissioner Talcott thought they would be ready by January 10 or 15.

SUNDAY BILLS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to whom were referred sundry bills, reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of $1,461.65.

Several of the bills were for "ribbon stamps." Very few of the Commissioners knew what "ribbon stamps" were. The bills bearing stamps were passed round, that each Commissioner might find out.

The bills were taken up *seriatim*, and the items read by the Clerk.

Commissioner Stearns said he would not vote for the bill of J. J. Spaulding for $661.45. It was 50 per cent too high.

Commissioner Ashton thought the board would have to pay the bills, and content themselves with preventing them in future.

Commissioner Hitchcock did not see why the Clerk's or Judges' action in ordering things should bind the board to pay for them.

Commissioner Ashton inquired who had certified for the bills.

The Clerk read the certificates by the Deputy Recorder and Deputy Clerk.

Commissioner Stearns moved to recommit the report to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims for a thorough examination.

The motion prevailed.

SHERIFF'S FEES.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, to whom were referred sundry bills, recommended the payment of the following:

To T. M. Bradley, for dieting prisoners	$1,783.75
For summoning jurors in the Circuit Court	60.00
For summoning jurors in Superior Court	20.00
Serving processes in insane cases	43.40
Total	$1,907.40

The report was concurred in.

REMUNERATION OF BAILIFFS.

The same committee reported in favor of paying Bailiffs in the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts, to the amount of $2,286. There were twenty-three Bailiffs.

Commissioner Stearns said he would not submit to any such bill at present. For a number of years there had been five employes in the county where there ought to have been but one, who came down at 10 o'clock in the morning and took their seats, sitting down, with their feet on the tables, smoking their cigars at the county's expense.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved that the report be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to inquire how many Bailiffs are needed, and what would be a reasonable compensation.

Commissioner Harrison thought that if these men were employed by properly authorized parties, they could not refuse to pay them legally.

The Chair was informed that their compensation was fixed at $4 a day by the Board of Supervisors.

Commissioner Pahlman said it was fixed by the Legislature.

Commissioner Ashton contended that that law no longer existed, having been abrogated by the new constitution.

The motion was modified to suit the circumstances—the committee instructed to make inquiry as to the legality of the contract made with these parties, and carried.

Commissioner Harrison wished to express a wish that the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts should confer with the Judge as to how many Bailiffs were absolutely necessary. Extra Bailiffs could be appointed when needed.

TOWNSHIP LAW.

Commissioner Talcott moved that the Clerk be authorized to purchase a copy of Haine's Township Organization law.

Commissioner Stearns moved that each commissioner purchase his own books.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

Commissioner Crawford moved the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Recorder be instructed to record all transactions in real estate in each Congressional township in separate books, to be designated by their Congressional numbers respectively, instead as now being done; and that the committee also report with the resolution the probable extra expense, if any.

Commissioner Harrison moved to submit it to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts, with instructions to report whether, in their opinion, the indexing of the various townships would not answer equally well.

It was so referred.

PROPER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DETAINED WITNESSES.

Commissioner Hitchcock presented resolutions with reference to the communication of State Attorney Reed, asking for proper accommodations of detained witnesses, as follows:

Whereas, The Cook County Jail is partly underground, dark, damp, illy-ventilated, and an unfit place to confine witnesses, the insane, and persons who may be innocent, though accused of crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the jail from the present location, and construct another in some other part of the city.

Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be and they are hereby instructed to confer with the authorities of the city of Chicago, and ascertain what, if any, arrangements can be made for an exchange, at an agreed appraisal value, of some portion of the Reform School lands either for the Armory lot or the lot lately occupied by the City Bridewell, in order that the county may erect thereon a jail and rooms for the Criminal Court of Cook County.

The resolutions were adopted.

EXAMINING THE COURT HOUSE WALLS.

On motion, the Committee on Public Buildings was authorized to examine the Court House walls and to prevent their falling and the accompanying loss of life.

On motion of Commissioner Talcott, Mr. Nixon was authorized to put gas-lights in the County Jail.

The board adjourned.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Court Rooms Assigned in the East Wing—Mechanics' Liens—The Homicide Trial Calendar—Estate Administered Upon.

LOCATING THE COURTS.

The committee of the County Commissioners yesterday visited the east wing of the Court House for the purpose of assigning rooms therein for the several courts. It was resolved to remove the Criminal Court from the premises it now occupies, to an upper story, giving to the County Court its old location. The other courts will be disposed of in the two upper stories of the wing, but for some one court, according to the present arrangements, no accommodations can be furnished.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien was filed by James B. Sullivan against George A. Bigelow and others, upon the Bigelow House property, being Lots 3 to 6 and 13 to 16, inclusive, and part of Lots 2 and 17, of Bigelow's subdivision of Block 121, School Section.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Samuel Rush and others against the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. The demand is for $3,000.

—A like action was instituted by George A. Torrence and others against Ebenezer F. Curtiss, by which demand is made for $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

It was understood that the trial of Gregory Peri on one of the two indictments pending against him for murder would be commenced yesterday; the case was, however, continued, because of the illness of one of his attorneys.

—The calendar for the trial of cases of homicide now reads: Henry Williams, to be tried Friday, Dec. 15; Andrew J. Perteet, to be tried the same day; Joachim Geist, trial set for Tuesday, the 19th; Gregory Peri, cause continued until Monday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Petitions were filed against D. R. Allen and others, to declare and enforce mechanics' liens by John McDermott & Co., and by Harry Byrns to affect Sub-lots 1 and 2 in Lot 9, Block 18, Original Town.

COUNTY COURT.

Mary Henneberry was appointed to administer upon the estate of John F. Henneberry, under bonds of $2,000.

A Card from Captain Thomasson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reporting the late arrivals at the Tremont House, you put me down as from Paris. This might give the impression that I wrote my place of residence in this way, when a glance at the hotel register will show plainly that I was innocent of all such snobbish affectation. I came to Chicago in 1837, and have ever since regarded it as my adopted home. Even in its temporary ruins, I had rather live here than anywhere I have ever sojourned. Hastily,

NELSON THOMASSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

NOTE: The announcement of Captain Thomasson's arrival home from abroad was furnished this paper by a Tremont House clerk, who added the "Paris" part, we presume, to "make it more binding," and to give tone to his house. It is a way Chicago hotel clerks have.

Abstract-Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It will be, I think, of great importance to the readers of your valuable paper to know that the old abstract firm of Wilmanns & Pasdeloup, formerly at 121 East Randolph street, has saved all abstract-books, or copies of original examinations made by that firm, for a period of six years last past, containing 30,000 pages of valuable information. And, as it seems that the County

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Decided Reform in the Auditing of Bills.

Real Estate Record—Proposed Removal of the Jail—The Court House Walls.

Pursuant to adjournment the County Commissioners met in the County Treasurer's office yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Fahlman, Joslin, Sealy, Stearns, and Talcott.

PAUPER HIRES.

A communication was read from the County Clerk of McHenry County notifying the board that Michael Hines, of Cook County, was a pauper in that county. Referred to the approving committee.

A SUPERVISOR CASE AS POORMASTER.

A communication from ex-Supervisor E. A. Gale, of Easton, enclosing a bill of $30 for services as Poormaster, while in that board, was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

SHORE-HAND SERVICES.

A communication was received from J. L. Benton, with a bill for short-hand services for 24 days in the Circuit Court, the original bills having been destroyed. Referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

DID NOT BURN THE BOILER.

A communication from George Deacon, engineer of the County Hospital, denying a statement made by a member of the board that he burnt out the boiler at the Insane Asylum a year ago, was laid on the table.

COUNTY SECTIONS FROM THE LAW RECORDS.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report recommending that copyists be employed to copy certain decisions of Judge Wallace from the *Law Record*, at a sum not exceeding $250. Concurred in.

THE NEW ROOMS.

The Chair inquired when the rooms in the new building would be ready for the board.

Commissioner Talcott thought they would be ready by January 10 or 15.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to whom were referred sundry bills, reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of $1,461.65.

Several of the bills were for "ribbon stamps." The few of the Commissioners knew what "ribbon stamps" were. Some bills bearing these items were passed round, that each Commissioner might find out.

Commissioner Hitchcock moved that the report be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to inquire how many Bailiffs are needed, and what will be a reasonable compensation.

Commissioner Harrison thought that if these men were employed by properly authorized persons, the county could not pay them legally.

The Chair was informed that their compensation was fixed at $4 a day by the Board of Supervisors.

Commissioner Fahlman said it was fixed by the Legislature.

Commissioner Ashton contended that that law was not repealed, having been abrogated by the Constitution.

The report was modified to suit the circumstances—the committee instructed to make inquiries as to the legality of the contract made with the Bailiffs, and to report.

Commissioner Harrison wished to express a desire that the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts should confer with the Sheriff, and see what changes in the jail buildings were absolutely necessary. Extra help would be appointed when needed.

TOWNSHIP LAWS.

Commissioner Talcott moved that the Clerk be instructed to purchase a copy of Haine's Township Manual.

Commissioner Stearns moved that each commissioner be furnished with a copy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

Commissioner Crawford moved the passage of the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the Recorder be instructed to record a transaction in real estate in each Congressional district in books to be designated by their Congressional numbers respectively, instead as now required, and that the committee also report with suggestions as to the proper form of such record.

Commissioner Harrison moved to submit it to the Boards on Town and Town Accounts, with instructions to report whether, in their opinion, the keeping of the various townships would not be simplified.

The motion was carried.

The resolution was adopted.

REPORTS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DETAINED WITNESSES.

Commissioner Hitchcock presented resolutions in relation to the communication of State Attorney Ingalls, asking for proper accommodations for detained witnesses, as follows:

Resolved, That the Cook County Jail is partly unoccupied, and is well adapted, and in such condition as to render it suitable for the use of witnesses, the insane, and persons who may be brought before the Court charged with crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the jail from the Court-house, and construct another in some other part of the city.

Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be and they are hereby instructed to confer with the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, and ascertain what, if any, arrangements can be made for the use of the old Court-house, and secure the erection of the necessary buildings for the use of the County Attorney for the jail now occupied by the City Marshal, and for such other purposes as the County may greet thereat for the use of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

The resolutions were adopted.

CLEANING THE COURT HOUSE WALLS.

On motion, the Committee on Public Buildings was authorized to contract with some responsible party to prevent their falling and the accompanying dust.

On motion of Commissioner Talcott, Mr. Nixon was authorized to put gas-lights in the County Court.

The board adjourned.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Court Rooms Assigned to the East Wing—Solicitors' Liens—The Homicide Trial Calendar—Estate Administered Upon.

LOCATING THE COURTS.

The committee of the County Commissioners met yesterday visited the east wing of the Court House for the purpose of assigning rooms therein to the several courts. It was resolved that the Criminal Court from the north wing occupies, to an upper story in the County Court its old location. The courts will be disposed of in the two upper stories of the wing, but, for some one court, according to the present arrangements, no accommodation can be furnished.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien was filed by James H. Sullivan against Thomas Bigelow and others, upon the Mechanic's Block property, being Lots 3 to 6 and 15 to 16, Block 1, and part of Lots 7 and 17, of Bigelow's Subdivision of Block 121, School Section.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Hall and others against the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. The demand is for $2,000.

A like action was instituted by George A. Torrey and others against Ebenezer F. Curtiss, by which demand is made for $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

It was understood that the trial of Gregory Power, one of the two indictments pending against him for murder would be commenced yesterday, the case was, however, continued, because of the illness of one of his attorneys.

The following is the order of business for the new trade: Henry Williams, to be tried Monday, Dec. 18; Andrew J. Fertect, to be tried Tuesday; Jenkins Geist, trial set for Tuesday, the 19th; Gregory Perkins case continued until Monday next.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Petitions were filed against D. R. Allen and others, to foreclose and enforce mechanics' liens by John Hunt & Co., and by Harry Byrns to affect sub-lots 1 and 2 in Lot 9, Block 48, Original Town.

COUNTY COURT.

Mary Hennebery was appointed to administer upon the estate of John F. Hennebery, under bonds of $1,000.

A Card from Captain Thomasson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the report of the late arrivals at the Treasury Office, you put me down as from Paris, which might give the impression that I wrote my name in the register in this way, when a glance at the register will show plainly that I was the last of all the Americans who registered their names in 1867, and have ever since remained in Europe, I had rather live here than anywhere I have sojourned. Hastily,

NELSON THOMASSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

[NOTE: The announcement of Captain Thomasson's arrival home from abroad was furnished the paper by a Tremont House clerk, who added to Parks' part, we presume, to "make it more interesting," and to give tone to his house. It is a way Chicago hotel clerks have.

Abstract-Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It will be, I think, of great importance to the owners of your valuable paper to know that the old abstract firm of Williamns & Pasdeloup, formerly at 121 East Randolph street, has saved all abstract-books or copies of original examinations made by that firm, for a period of six years last past, containing over 20,000 pages of valuable information. And, as it seems that the County Commissioners are about to take some action for the restoration of titles, it would be well for them to know that fact also.

They (W. & P.) have opened an office at 112 West Madison street, near the present Court House, where all parties who, by the late fire, have lost their abstracts made by said firm, can have certified copies at fair rates.

Your kind assistance in this matter will be highly appreciated by yours truly,

F. PASDELOUP.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

In his annual report, the Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the fact that the appreciation in the value of the paper money of the government since 1860 has been due entirely to the increased demand for it arising from its increased demand in the South and in the Western Territories. This is undoubtedly true, but it contains another truth which Mr. Boutwell seems never to have been able to understand, viz., that whatever appreciates or depreciates the value of the "paper money" of the government, appreciates or depreciates the interest-bearing debt of the government in exactly the same ratio. The business interests of this country have been oppressed with excessive taxation during three years in order to furnish a surplus revenue to the extent of over $200,000,000 with which to buy up and pay off that much of the public debt, under the plea that by so doing the credit of the government would be so much appreciated that the six per cent debt could be funded at a lower rate of interest. This has been the great argument adduced on every occasion by the Secretary, and the supporters of the taxation policy, viz., that it would appreciate the government credit, and enable the Secretary to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest. Now whatever has been the cause of the appreciation of the currency since 1860, it is apparent that it has affected the interest-bearing debt in exactly the same ratio. The average value, in gold, of the bonds purchased by the Treasury in 1869 was 96.10 on the dollar. During the same year the average price of gold was 135.36, at which price greenbacks are worth 75 1-2 in gold, showing the difference between the interest-bearing obligations and the non-interest-bearing obligations of the government to be 10 1-2 cents in gold. The present average gold value of 3-20s is about 101 1-4, and the present average gold value of greenbacks is 90.90, showing the difference between the two to be 10 1-2 cents in gold. It is plain, therefore, that the bonds and the paper money have been operated upon by the same cause. Secretary Boutwell admits that "the appreciation of the paper currency has been due wholly to the increased demand for it in the business of the country." This, then, is the cause of the advance in the value of bonds since 1869. The increased demand for currency has done all that has been done toward the much-vaunted "appreciation of the government credit." The $200,000,000 which the people have paid during three years past for the purchase of bonds has affected nothing in that way. One-third of that sum paid toward the redemption and retirement of greenbacks would have brought the entire paper currency to a par with gold, and would have placed the 5-20 bonds of the United States so far above par in gold that they would not pay more than 6 per cent on the investment in them, and would have made it possible to put enough bonds on long time at about 4 1-2 per cent. This is the great financial error of the administration, that it has heretofore favored the maintenance of heavy taxes for a purpose which it now inadvertently admits can never be accomplished by the method it proposed. The way to fund the debt at 4 per cent, debt is to appropriate the surplus funds of the Treasury to the appreciation of the "paper money" of the government to par with specie. The effect of that would be to appreciate the market value of the 5-20s so much that new 4 per cents, even 3 per cent bonds, could be negotiated at par to meet the old bonds as they matured. There would be no necessity, then, to give any Syndicate a bonus of 2 1-2 per cent in the way of a duplication of interest for six months, as Mr. Boutwell has done, to accomplish the negotiation of the $200,000,000 of new 5 per cents nominally at par.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 26th ult. comments at some length upon the condition of California insurance companies involved in the fire in this city, and says:

Complaint is made that some of the insurance companies involved in the Chicago fire, are connected with their policy-holders. These complaints, we regret to say, are well-founded. But the companies most severely criticised for this course are those which once pursuing the same policy. We are informed that no two companies all through the United States are now offering to compromise their losses by paying 30, 35, 40 and 60 per cent, and yet insisting to continue business the same as before. It is unnecessary to say that such a course does not meet the approval of policy-holders, and we should not be surprised if they sued, in a body, for their loss.

The intimation made by the *Bulletin*, that any other companies in the United States, besides those of California, are offering to compound with their policy-holders, is not true, at the same time presuming to continue business, as is insinuated. There are some New York and Connecticut companies which have given up their entire assets, which will pay only 25 to 30 cents on the dollar, and yet will reorganize, and subscribe a new capital to go on and do business under the old charters, these charters being all that was left of the former companies' assets and franchises. But there is an important difference between the case of these companies and those of California. The stock of these Eastern companies was all paid up, and the stockholders were not bound in law or honor to pay another cent. There was no individual-liability clause in the insurance laws of New York or Connecticut, and the companies of those States had never advertised as the California companies did, that their stock holders were liable and would not only pay the unpaid stock, but double the amount of their subscribed stock of necessary. The case of these Eastern companies was different also from that of the Republic of this city, which built up its business in the same way that the California companies did, viz., by advertising that its stock holders would pay the remaining 80 per cent of their unpaid stock to the amount of $1,000,000 if necessary to pay losses. Whatever censure the Eastern insurance companies may have merited—and we are inclined to believe they have merited much which they never received at all—it can not be charged to them, that they ever represented to policy-holders that they were liable for any more than the amount of stock *paid in*. It is the repudiation of these obligations that places the companies in a dishonorable light. The Republic stockholders, however, show symptoms of paying up, and we hope with the *Bulletin*, that the California companies will finally conclude to do the same. We clip from the *Bulletin* the following statement of the assessments levied by the Directors of the various companies on their stockholders, and the time when, under the law, the stockholders will be delinquent:

Company.	Per share.	Amount.	Delinquent.
Fireman's Fund	30 per cent	$300,000	November 30
Occidental	35 per cent	105,000	December 4
Pacific	75 per cent	750,000	December 14
Union	45 per cent	337,500	November 27

The above assessments aggregate $1,502,500. If not paid by the 15th of December, the stock will be sold by public auction. This rule applies to all the companies, except the Occidental, which allows delinquents until the 24th of December before selling them out. The names of the stockholders delinquent of the payment of their stock will be published before the stock is sold. The *Bulletin* says: "The stockholders of the Union Insurance Company have been very prompt in the payment of the assessments. There are 7,500 shares, and the aggregate amount of the assessment is $337,500. The delinquent list shows only 1,600 shares unpaid, amounting to $60,000.

The stockholders of the Pacific and Occidental are represented as embracing many of the leading men of San Francisco, and it seems probable they will in the aggregate do as well as the stockholders of the Union.

The upward tendency of the rate of money in New York shows that capital is being withdrawn, either from natural or artificial causes. Last week there was something of a drain in currency to the South, but as it was not large, and as there has been more coming to the West, it seems probable that the tendency of the money market toward stringency is due almost entirely to the locking up of greenbacks by a clique, whose object is to depress railway stocks preparatory to a rise in the latter part of January. It is believed that after the interest and dividend payments next month, the extreme abundance of money will cause a rise in stocks, though temporarily they may go lower than at present. All the Western roads, especially, have been doing well during the past month. The October receipts of the principal roads terminating in Chicago were diminished about 20 to 25 per cent below the average by the fire in this city, but since that time, they have been increased greatly above the average by the transportation of building materials and other causes.

The slight increase in the demand for money in the local market, noticed yesterday, continues, though the banks are still unable to use their surplus funds, and would be glad to increase their discount lines very largely.

Exchange was sold at par between banks today.

Local quotations for buying and selling local stocks and government bonds in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	117	117 1-4
5-20s of '62	110 1-2	110 3-4
5-20s of '62 (called)	110	
5-20s of '64	110 1-4	110 1-2
5-20s of '65	111 1-4	111 3-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 1-4	114
5-20s of '67, January and July	115	115 1-4
5-20s of '68, January and July	115	115 1-4
10-40's	109	109 1-4
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	108 7-8	
U. S. Currency 6s	113	113 1-4
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 3-4
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		109 7-8
Gold and Gold Coupons	109 7-8	110 1-4
Land Warrants—160s	107	108
" —120s	132	137
Agricultural College Land Scrip		172—173

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past 7 seventy-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	32,465	56,900	1,400	2,211
Corn, bu	187,598	44,176	8,044	94,905
Oats, bu	37,562	15,496	2,200	2,059
Rye, bu	3,475	725	2,000	
Barley, bu	26,018	2,849	4,433	2,000
Grass seed, lbs	53,100	20,567	47,700	25,400
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	18,360		
Broom corn, lbs	160,011	119,247	26,650	121,580
Cured meats, lbs	171,070	44,000	2874,004	491,376
Beef, brls	130	444		452
Pork, brls	619			153
Lard, lbs	340,877	91,900	2286,500	74,021
Tallow, lbs	34,410	5,600	22,000	
Butter, lbs	42,300	22,270	22,000	12,000
Dressed hogs, No	1,700	487	2,100	370
Live hogs, No	18,843	10,570	2,468	1,041
Cattle, No	1,731	988	880	258
Hides, lbs	118,234	110,000	176,200	134,870
Highwines, brls	229	156	700	100
Wool, lbs	64,329	620	129,739	17,340
Potatoes, bu	4,475	645		647
Lumber, m	568	253	688	1,271
Shingles, m	269	250	340	322
Lath, m			22	141
Salt, brls			2,950	1,401
Hay, tons			60	75

Withdrawn on yesterday for city consumption: 1,693 bu wheat, 3,985 bu corn, 1,759 bu barley.

The following grain has been received and inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 16 cars wheat, 264 cars corn, 32 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 444 cars, or 175,000 bu.

The grain markets were less active to-day, and prices were generally easier, owing to larger receipts, which made offerings liberal, while buyers were correspondingly conservative in taking hold. The weakness was helped by the knowledge of the fact that shipments have fallen off to a very low point, and orders are increasing at the rate of nearly three-quarters of a million per week. At this rate the end of January would see our elevators and the cribs of Erie's factory full to overflowing, leaving two months of the winter season to take care of itself. It is probable, however, that grain shipments will be more active before long. A great many grain orders are now here, and remain unfilled simply because of the limited freedom for shipment.

Highwines were dull and 1c lower, with sales 30 brls at 91c. Offerings are still light, but New York was easier, and the demand for the holiday trade seems to have been largely filled. *Hide and tallow lackymoe.*

Dressed hogs were more active, and firmer, at 84.50@4.67 1-2, with the bulk of the sales (1,400 head) at $4.56; a part of these to arrive, were sold at $4.58. Light hogs were especially wanted for shipment, but heavy lots were also taken in sympathy. They were reported scarce in New York.

Provisions were very active, the aggregate of trading being much the largest of the season, thus far. Prices were variable, early in the evening the market was excited and higher. This morning the receipts of hogs for the day were estimated at 17,000 to 18,000, and the market for produce weakened. Soon, however, the demand set in, and prices at once rose to 5c per brl per pound higher than last night. The demand was principally for pork, and was quite general, strong on options for delivery after New Year's Day, since many orders came in from the country, the impression evidently being abroad that pork has probably seen the lowest point for some time to come, and that it depends upon the way in which hogs come in. If they do, prices are voluminous as in the past, the effect can scarcely be other than a diminution in prices. But many operators think the receipts will not be voluminous as in the past, the effect can hardly be other than a diminution in prices. But many operators think the receipts will not be voluminous as in the past, the effect can hardly be other than a diminution in prices. Lard was in fair request, and in sympathy with pork, advanced 2@2 1-2c per 100 lbs. Meats were not specially active, but ruled 1-2c per lb better all round. The market closed firm at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.15@13.20; do seller January, $13.60; do seller February, $13.85@13.90; do seller March, $14.10; do seller April, $14.35. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 9 2-4c; do seller January, 7 1-2c; do seller February, 9 1-2c; do seller March, 9 3-4@9 7-8c. Green meats at 5c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and 6 2-4c@6 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats dull at 4 3-4@4 5-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for rough sides; 6 1-8c for short ribs; 6 3-4@7 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 5-8@1-2c higher than the quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-2@6 1-4c; sweet pickled hams, 8@8 1-4c; mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $9.00@9.25; city extra India mess, $15.50@16.00; city tallow, 8 1-4@8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $12.85; 2,750 brls do at $13.15; 1,500 brls do seller January at $13.60; 600 brls do at $13.45; 1,500 brls do at $13.45; 1,000 brls do at $13.50; 500 brls do seller February at $13.80; 1,000 brls do at $13.97 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.85; 1,750 brls do at $13.80; 1,250 brls do at $13.75; 1,000 brls do at $13.70; 19 brls do seller March at $16.60; 1,000 brls do seller April at $14.30; 2,500 lbs lard at 8 3-4c; 250 tcs country do at 8 1-8c; 200 tcs do at 8c@8 1-4c; 2,000 tcs do, seller January, at 9 1-4c; 400 tcs do at 9 1-8c; 200 tcs do at 9c; 400 tcs do at 9 1-8c; 200 tcs do at 9c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4 3-8c; 60,000 lbs do at 4 1-4c; 200 boxes do at 5 3-4c; 25 boxes do short ribs at 6c; 25 boxes rough sides at 6c; 30,000 lbs green hams at 7 1-2c; 30,000 lbs do at 7 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 8c; 100,000 lbs do at 8 1-4c; 50,000 lbs do at 8 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 8 1-2c; 50,000 lbs do at 8 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 8 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 8 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 9c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 9 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 10c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 10 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 11c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 11 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 12c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 12 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 13c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 13 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 14c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 14 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 15c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 15 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 16c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 16 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 17c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 17 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 18c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 18 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 19c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 19 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 20c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 20 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 21c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 21 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 22c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 22 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 23c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 23 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 24c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 24 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 25c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 25 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 26c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 26 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 27c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 27 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 28c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 28 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 29c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 29 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 30c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 30 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 31c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 31 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 32c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 32 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 33c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 33 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 34c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 34 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 35c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 35 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 36c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 36 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 37c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 37 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 38c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 38 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 39c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 39 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 40c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 40 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 41c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 41 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 42c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 42 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 43c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 43 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 44c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 44 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 45c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 45 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 46c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 46 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 47c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 47 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 48c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 48 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 49c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 49 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 50c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 50 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 51c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 51 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 52c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 52 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 53c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 53 7-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 54c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 1-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 3-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 1-2c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 5-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 3-4c; 100,000 lbs do at 54 7-8c; 100,

A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

An Ingenious Contrivance for Quenching Incipient Conflagrations—The Machine Tested Yesterday by a Boston Journalist—The Result of the Trial.

Mr. Bird, of the Boston *Advertiser*, who is in this city obtaining material for articles on the great fire, its cause, effect, etc., brought with him from the manufacturer, one of "Johnson's Patent Hydrostatic Champion Force Pumps," an ingenious little engine for quenching incipient fires. This engine, weighing about three pounds, hose included, and about the size of an ordinary walking stick, is in extensive use in Boston and other Eastern cities; in Boston several thousand of them are scattered about the city, and have proved of immense advantage in saving property from destruction by fire. Mr. Bird is of the opinion, and his views are backed strongly by many practical thinkers in this city, that had Chicago been provided with the Johnson or some other pump of a similar nature, which anybody is capable of using, the fire would not have advanced beyond the Leary cow shed. All that is required to put one of these engines at work are a bucket of water and a muscular arm.

For the purpose of demonstrating what the pump is capable of accomplishing, Mr. Bird, yesterday afternoon, tested its capacity in the presence of Fire Commissioner Chadwick, City Treasurer D. A. Gage, Rev. Robert Collyer, and a concourse of admiring firemen, the spot selected for the trial being the large vacant lot on the corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets. The first trial was made with three flour barrels filled with shavings and other combustible material, thoroughly saturated with kerosene. After the match had been applied, and the fire had ignited every portion of the material, the pump was set in motion, and in less than thirty seconds the flames were entirely quenched, the quantity of water expended in the operation being the amount contained in an ordinary wooden horse bucket.

A second trial was then had, this time six flour barrels and a large hogshead prepared as before, being the feed given the fire-fiend to consume. When the flames reached full headway the little champion was set to work by Mr. Bird, and in less than a minute nothing but smoking embers remained.

As a *finale*, Mr. Bird, with the kind assistance of several firemen, got up a bonfire on an extensive scale, not less than a dozen barrels and hogsheads, filled with shavings, etc., and saturated with kerosene, being used. When this mass had been burning five minutes or more, the piston of the pump was set in motion, and notwithstanding the fact that the water reservoirs had to be shifted to all sides of the fire, the flames were quenched in about a minute, with the expenditure of about four buckets of water.

These tests seemed to demonstrate the fact that any ordinary fire in a building can, if attended to instantly, be quenched by one or more of these small engines without resorting to the steamers. The pump used in the tests yesterday is capable of throwing a stream of water horizontally a distance of forty or fifty feet, with considerable force. As before stated, all that is required to set it in operation is a bucket of water and a muscular arm.

Mr. Bird has no interest in the Johnson pump, either as agent or proprietor. He simply brought it along with him to show to the Fire Department and all others interested in the preservation of property against the devastating element which recently swept over our city.

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW PLAY AT THE GLOBE.

The new play, "Bertha, or the Sewing Machine Girl," was brought out on Monday evening at the Globe Theatre to a good audience, who followed with much interest the development of the rather intricate plot by which the young and beautiful heroine, *Bertha* (Miss Blanche DeBar), was brought through a sea of troubles safely into the possession of a happy father, and a rich estate. The plot has been already published, and we need say no more than that *Bertha* is beloved by a young clerk, named *Philip Hamilton* (Howard), who only succeeds in wedding her after they had exposed the chicanery of *Lizzie Graham*, who worked in the same shop, and loved *Philip*; of *David Carter*, who wanted *Bertha* ruined, and held her putative father by the throat; of *Joe Carson*, the son of her employer, who also sought first to compass her ruin, and to marry her, and of a few other incidental bad people, with whom the play abounds much more plentifully than with good ones. The play is one of considerable interest, and the thread of the narrative is a well wrought one, except in a few instances, as for instance, where *Lizzie* counterfeits the handwriting of *Bertha* in the rooms of *Bertha's* mother, where one is in danger of interruption; she could have better done it elsewhere. The different characters were generally well sustained, the hitches being no more numerous than is usual on a first presentation. Miss DeBar's action was full of pathos, and Mrs. Stoneall, as the *Miss Charity Pinch* of the concern, who "got more work out of her girls than any other woman could," showed in the trial scene that, notwithstanding her sex she could play a very respectable *Solon Shingle*, though she did not mention "that bar'l of apple sass." The part of the *Iago* of the piece, *Lizzie*, was taken, and admirably taken, by Miss Burt. "Bertha" will be repeated every evening until further notice.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

The bill at the Michigan Avenue Theatre during the week is "Milky White" and "Cox and Box." The houses thus far have been large, refined, and thoroughly pleased with the entertainment offered. The cast of the first piece is as follows: *Milky White*, Ryan; *Dick Dugg*, Giddens; *Archibald Good*, Bruce; *Annie White*, Miss Goodall; *Mrs. Sadrof*, Miss White. The comic portions are portrayed in the usual unctuous humor by Ryan and Giddens, and the pathos is in all respects effective. The costumes show as careful accuracy as usual, and all details of the representations are as well attended to as circumstances will permit. "Cox and Box" is a musical extravaganza, built upon the slender framework of the familiar farce of that name. Various operas are made to do duty for the score, as well as a portion of the original witch music of "Macbeth." The piece is now given for the first time in this country. The humor is rather broad, but not enough so to offend seriously. The singing, of course, is not always elaborate and true to the score, but good enough for the purpose, and really better than the average of such trifles. Miss Goodall essays the *role* of *Box*, Bruce that of *Cox*, and Giddens is a sort of military landlord, who mixes up his tactics and his letting of lodgings in the most amusing manner. All the actors play with more than ordinary energy, and the performance is nightly received with shouts of laughter.

THE MINSTRELS.

That the people of Chicago are inseparably wedded to burnt-cork entertainment was abundantly proved by the line of expectant ticket-buyers before the office of Arlington's Minstrels on Monday evening; by the crowded state of the little hall dignified by the name of "West Side Opera House;" and by the uproarious mirth and satisfaction with which the reinforced troupe were met. Even Horace Greeley (or his double), occupying an eligible seat, was convulsed by Cotton and Arlington.

The first part was noteworthy for the hearty and deserved reception which was accorded to those old-time favorites, Ben Cotton and Kemble. The accession of the Cotton has "shifted ends" with the former, but he evinced no less proficiency with the bones than he had already shown with the banjo. The dignity of the polysyllabic middleman has not decreased by his St. Louis trip, and he helped Arlington to thoroughly mix things on several occasions. The singing was the feature of the entertainment (as it always should be in minstrelsy), and it is very rare that an audience is treated to so much real music as that contained in Dwyer's two ballads, coupled with the unctuous jollity of Cotton's "Eliza Jane," and the *grotesquerie* of Arlington's "Hen Convention." "Jumbo Jum's College," with a new baptism, finished the first part.

In the miscellany Arlington's banjo and Price's "Haunted House" were prominent. Of the song-and-dance business it need only be said that Emerson, Hogan and Hughes, Powers and Johnson, and their like have spoiled this city for talent not strictly first-class—even after the fire. Taken as a whole, Mr. Myers has a very strong company, and the performance of the company is entirely the best "since the fire."

TOO TIRED TO SING.

The Wachtel concert or concerts, which had been talked of for Chicago this week, are, to use an expression from the great tenor's own vernacular, *unausgespielt*, the tenor being reported "too tired" to sing. It is still possible that a few nights of opera may be given during February, if a suitable theatre can be had, in which case Herr Wachtel will appear in his favorite *roles* in "Postillon de Lonjumeau," "Huguenots," "William Tell," and "Trovatore." For the opera season, Lichtmay will be the prima donna soprano; Vierling, baritone; Hermanns, bass, etc.

THE FIRE PANORAMA.

The proprietors of the panorama of the Chicago fire, painted by Chicago artists, will leave with their painting to-morrow for Indianapolis. It is their intention, after their Indianapolis season, to go to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, and the New York and New England cities. It is a panorama eminently worthy of public patronage, and, having been painting by resident artists, may be relied upon both as a graphic and truthful delineation of the scenes of the great fire.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association will be held at Dixon, December 26, 27, and 28, 1871. Important discussions, special treatment of high schools, intermediate and primary work, various addresses, and the presentation of methods as used with mutes, to be illustrated by Philip G. Gillett, with a class of mutes, are on the programme.

—Friends of Joseph Haven, D.D., late of the Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago, will sympathize with the family in the loss of a daughter (Miss *Lizzie H.*), who died Friday afternoon at Rockford, where she was a teacher in the Female Seminary. She was sick less than a week, with pneumonia and typhoid fever.

—The Clinton *Register* says: "It is rumored that our County Treasurer is a defaulter to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000. He left for California last week."

—The suit of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Adams County to pay $18,000 in bonds subscribed to that road, was decided in favor of the defendant on the 17th inst., Judge Sibley holding that the company had not complied with the conditions upon which the bonds were issued.

—A man named James Marshall was killed recently at Belleville by the caving in of a bank of earth upon him.

—The ex-soldiers of Winnebago County held their fourth annual reunion at Rockford on the 7th inst. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted in the unanimous choice of H. F. Holland for President, and Giles C. Hard, Vice President; N. C. Warner, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Thomas W. Cole, Treasurer. There was also the customary banquet and good time with the boys.

—Colored children have at last entered the schools of Galesburg.

IOWA.

Proposals have been made to establish a Catholic seminary in Sioux City.

A 17-year-old lad named Berry, who lives near Grundy Centre, was kicked by a horse last Tuesday, the kick cutting off the upper half of his ear, leaving the severed part hanging by a small piece of skin. A physician stitched it on, making it as good as new.

—The thermometer at Keokuk showed a change of 28 degrees in 24 hours last Wednesday, the most rapid meteorological change, according to the *Gate City*, ever experienced there.

—The winter course of lectures at Dubuque was opened Friday evening, December 8, by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

—Keokuk has established a ten-cent course of lectures, by employing home talent exclusively.

—The latest freak of nature is an animal at Council Bluffs, which is half horse and half cow.

—A new National Bank has just been established at Bloomfield, with a capital of $150,000.

WISCONSIN.

A line of stages is now running from Duluth to Superior City, eight miles, on the ice.

—Winad-Smooth, Chief of the Umatilla Indians, has given $4 to the Wisconsin sufferers.

INDIANA.

Judge John S. Scott, of Orange Township, Fayette County, aged 72 years, dropped dead last Saturday, while walking on the streets of Rushville.

—A dreadful affair occurred at Columbus on last Tuesday night. A short time after supper a young man named Kerr went to his room in the Jones House, and, on the entrance of his roommate a short time after, he was discovered lying on the floor with a hot stove partly across his body. The alarm was given, the fire put out, and the unfortunate man carried into the air, though he survived but a few minutes. He is supposed to have fallen in an epileptic fit, to which he was occasionally subject.

MINNESOTA.

The Hon. N. F. Randolph, an old and leading citizen of Wabashaw County, died at his residence in Mount Pleasant, after a short illness, on the 21st inst.

—On Tuesday evening last a fire destroyed the billiard hall of P. Gibson, of Read's Landing, the dwelling house of W. W. Slocum, and damaged the Bullard House.

—General Levi Nutting, of Faribault, while standing on a table fixing some windows in his house, on Tuesday last, fell, and striking his nose against a screw-driver, suffered a fracture of that useful appendage to the human face.

KANSAS.

Captain King, of the *Kansas Magazine*, has been presented with a $100 gold watch.

—The receipts of the Fort Scott Canal Company amount to about $450,000 per annum.

—King, the principal owner of the King Bridge Manufactory, at Iola, has sold his interest therein for the little sum of $200,000. T. B. Mills, one of the other proprietors, has been elected to the Legislature.

—The Wathena *Reporter* is responsible for the following: "About four weeks ago the wife of a farmer living near Geary City died. Last Sunday the bereaved and sorrow-stricken husband sent to Doniphan for a minister to come and preach her funeral sermon, and then marry him to a gushing damsel he had selected to cheer him in his loneliness. The minister declined to comply with his request."

THE FAR WEST.

The Pueblo *People* says: "A preacher not a thousand miles from Pueblo, and who engages in frequent wild land speculations, has the following good story told of him. Preaching not long since on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, along the Fontain, he opened services with a rather abstracted air, as follows: 'My text, brethren, will be found in the First 'pistle to Timothy, Section 15, Township 20 south, Range 65 west.'"

—Game is very plentiful about Greeley (Col.), the colonists having all they can do in keeping antelope and jack-rabbits from taking possession of the city.

—It has been estimated that since the discovery of gold in Colorado, California Gulch-Mining district has produced over $2,500,000 in dust.

—Mining operations for coal have commenced in Nemaha County, Nebraska.

—The Washington Territory Legislature is about to pass a usury law.

—The surplus yield of wheat in Oregon for this year is estimated at 1,500,000 centals.

—Over five years have elapsed since Grant County, Oregon, has sent a man to the Penitentiary.

—The Prescott (Arizona) *Miner* of the 28th ult. publishes a letter from King S. Woolsey, from the Lower Gila River. That section is literally alive with Mexican bandits, plundering settlers, robbing passing trains, and escaping with their booty to Sonora. The citizens are arming and pursuing the bandits into Mexico. A reign of terror prevails on the border.

—Washington Territory is $25,000 in debt.

—Brick buildings to the value of $20,000 are in course of erection at Albany, Oregon.

—A progressive Californian proposes to manufacture gin out of sage-brush.

—The *Register* says that during the past eighteen months the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church in Colorado have increased their working force from three to fourteen ministers, supplying with preaching nearly every important point in the Territory.

RAILROADS.

The Chicago & Superior Railroad Company is the title of a new company that has resulted from the consolidation of the Madison & Portage and the Rockford Central Companies. The company contemplate completing a road during the next year from Mendota, Ill., where it connects with the Illinois Central, through the Sugar River Valley, to Madison, and on to Portage and to Grand Rapids. Contracts are already let for a large portion of the work.

—The Galveston papers announce the sale, on the 1st inst., of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad (in actual running order between Galveston and Houston), the sale being made under a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas, rendered on the 9th day of August, 1869, and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The purchaser was Mr. F. O. James, of New York, and the amount paid $675,000. The sale includes all the property and franchises of the road, except the bridge across West Galveston Bay.

—The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, starting from Burlington, has three western termini—one at Council Bluffs or Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific; one at Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska; and one at Hamburg and Nebraska City.

—Rates on the road *via* Prairie du Chien have been reduced a cent a mile since the completion of that between Dubuque and McGregor.

—The Paris & Decatur Railroad will be through from Paris to Oakland in a few days.

—At Madison, Wis., on Wednesday last, articles of consolidation were signed by the representatives of the Rockford Central, Madison & Portage, and Sugar River Valley Railroad Companies, and the whole consolidated under the name of "The Chicago & Superior Railroad;" after which a new Board of Directors and officers were chosen. James Campbell, of Madison, is President; R. P. Lane, of Portage, is Vice President; and R. P. Lane and Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, and George Youngs, of Stillman Valley, are among the new Directors.

—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* of the 8th inst. announces the completion of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Road, the last spike of which was driven on the 7th.

—The Rockford (Ill.) *Register* of the 9th inst. says: "A meeting is called at Elgin for next Thursday, at 1 p. m., of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, for the purpose of organizing said company, and adopting such measures as will insure the early prosecution of the work of constructing said line of road. The starting point of this contemplated road will be Chicago; thence to Elgin; thence to Byron, fourteen miles south from this city, with a Rockford connection; and from Byron to a point on the Mississippi, probably between Dunleith and Savannah. The gauge will doubtless be uniform with that of roads already constructed."

—The rails on the Northern Extension, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, were laid, into Peshtigo on Saturday last, and the bridge across the river at that point is nearly or quite finished.

—It is stated that the Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad will, within a few weeks, be running between Sheboygan and Port Washington, and that the entire road, from Milwaukee to Manitowoc, will be running by the 1st of August next.

—Mr. William Sharman, of Lawrence, Kan., has received the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Houston & Great Northwestern Railroad of Texas.

POLITICAL.

Major Spooner was made Mayor Spooner, of Springfield, Mass., on the 4th inst., by 1,284 majority in a total vote of 3,000. It is needless to say he is a Republican.

—The New York *Sun* has dropped Mr. Greeley's name for its Presidential ticket, and now goes for Lyman Trumbull for President and Samuel J. Tilden for Vice.

—The Boston *Times* has discovered that the "passive politicians" are first cousins to the "masterly inactivityists."

—Miss Tenny Gregg has been appointed Postmistress at Bradford, Va.

—Mr. George Lunt, formerly editor of the Boston *Courier*, has been invited to take charge of Washington *Patriot*, and now has the proposal under consideration.

—Here's cruelty from the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus*: "The anxiety of the St. Louis *Republican* to get the next Democratic National Convention to meet in that city, is only equalled by the same journal's attempts to prevent any such convention anywhere."

—In the town of Webster, Mass., it was a vexed question whether the postmaster should be turned out, or kept in his place. According to the present policy, the right of nomination was in the Hon. George F. Hoar, M. C., who asked the Republicans of Webster to hold a meeting and take a vote on the subject. At this meeting, there were 100 votes for a change and 102 against it, so that the incumbent will stay in the place.

—The Mount Sterling *Sentinel* makes a suggestion, that when the Legislature meet it shall proceed to pass an act, "forbidding the use of the Penitentiary and jails of the Commonwealth by the United States officers for the incarceration of prisoners." This is in view of the arrests and imprisonment of Kentucky Ku-Klux at the present time by the United States authorities.

—Three of the United States Senators are between 70 and 80 years old. They are Davis, of Kentucky; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; and Vickers, of Maryland. Nine Senators are between 60 and 70, and twenty-seven are between 50 and 60. Four Senators are under 40, viz.: Ames, of Mississippi; Clayton, of Arkansas; Osborn, of Florida; and Spencer, of Alabama. It will be seen that Old and not Young America predominates in the Senate.

—Mrs. Sarah Norton is a backslider, inasmuch as she has been an ardent advocate of women's rights, but now pronounces female suffrage "a fraud."

—The following is the distribution of the 45 chairmanships of the House standing committees, by States: Maine, 3; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 2; New York, 2; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 5; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 3; Illinois, 3; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1; Missouri, 1; West Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Mississippi, 2; Alabama, 1; and Louisiana, 1.

LOVES SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Burrows' Trials and Triumphs.

From the New York World, Dec. 8.

Judge McCunn has delivered the following opinion in the divorce case of Jane Burrows against Thomas Burrows, on an application by Mrs. Burrows for an increase of alimony, which in the first instance was fixed at $50 a week:

In this case a motion was formerly made for alimony and the amount was fixed by the court at $50 per week. The defendant was then supporting the plaintiff in good style, living in their own house, well furnished, and of a rental valuation of from $1,800 to $2,000. After this allowance of $50 was made the defendant dispossessed the plaintiff, turned her out of her house, sold the furniture, and broke up housekeeping altogether, thereby depriving the plaintiff of the comforts of her home and throwing her and his adopted daughter upon the world at large with only the $50 per week for support. It was not anticipated by the court, and it was not intended when the former order for $50 per week was made in this case that the defendant should so deprive the plaintiff of her home and residence, but it was intended that the plaintiff should live in her house in Lexington avenue, and the $50 per week was allowed with the anticipation that the plaintiff should still have the comforts of a home, and that she should not be disturbed in her dwelling, because, as I shall show, the small allowance of $50 per week ($1,800 per year), was quite moderate as alimony under the present aspect of the case. A motion was heard for the rehearing of the original motion for alimony. That motion I granted without argument, and the original motion now comes before me on the old papers, and on new evidence for a larger sum than was first fixed by the Court. I must grant the increase. A brief resume of all the facts and circumstances of this extraordinary union will not, I think, be amiss. In 1847 the defendant, Thomas Burrows, was learning his trade as a carpenter, and had been by his employer sent to work about the mansion-house and estates of the plaintiff's father in the County Cavan, Ireland. There he saw Mrs. Burrows, who was in the prime of her youth and a woman of great accomplishments and beauty, about 25 years old living in her father's family surrounded with all the elegance and ease the world could afford, her father being an eminent barrister, with a large practice in all the courts of Great Britain and Ireland, and possessed of large property and estates. The plaintiff was approaching manhood, was of good appearance and fine looking. A close and secret attachment soon sprang up between young Burrows and Mrs. Burrows. It was soon discovered by Mrs. Burrows' family, who forbade the intimacy and endeavored to efface the attachment. The defendant then wrote to Mrs. Burrows and a correspondence ensued, and it was then agreed between them that he should come to America and that she should follow soon after. This was done in the same year (1847), Mrs. Burrows, I believe, paying his fare. Soon after Mr. Burrows left, Mrs. Burrows bade adieu to her home and all its ties, and came here and engaged herself out as a seamstress and earned by her skill large sums of money, which she expended to support Mr. Burrows while he was perfecting a knowledge of and undergoing instructions in his trade in New York (he was only getting 62 cents per day). After a few months they were married, but before the marriage in this country they saw little of each other, as Mrs. Burrows believed it comported more with her dignity and merits that they should be little together until after marriage.

After marriage there was witnessed that conjugal affection, supreme industry, purity, and perseverance on the part of both which soon met with their proper reward. Mr. Burrows employing herself as a seamstress and child's nurse, and indeed in any and every honorable way she could, found employment, paying the board of both, until, finally, through and with the aid of her earnings, Mr. Burrows started in business for himself. They then rented part of a house and began housekeeping together, she performing all the household work and duties, and keeping boarders, and nursing Mr. Burrow's sick brother, then far gone in consumption. This happy state of things continued until prosperity blessed them with plenty, she contributing in a very great measure by her great ability in advising him, her industry and rigid economy; and here let me say Mr. Burrows has boundless confidence in Mrs. Burrows's virtue and pureness of heart, and that she exhibits the same attachment and affection she exhibited for him in her earlier years and which had induced her to part with home and friends and all for his sake. The accumulation of large wealth induced company, and too much attachment on the part of Mr. Burrows to that company has led unfortunately to this action. This court is called upon to say at this interlocutory stage of the case, upon the evidence hastily heard before me what amount of alimony should be granted to the plaintiff. It is admitted that alimony should be granted, and the only question is how much? Now Mr. Burrows testifies that his clear income is $7,500 to $10,000. Mrs. Burrows alleges that it amounts to fully $15,000; and, as she only asks $3,000 per year out of that, and in consideration of the strong proof offered of Mr. Burrows' infidelity, I think I am clearly justified in allowing her that sum, $3,000, divided into weekly instalments and payable weekly if required. The counsel in the case have consented, in writing, that the issues involving his (Mr. Burrows') violation of his marriage vows should be referred, and have allowed the Court in that case to select a referee to try such issues. This I have done, and filed the order with the Clerk.

THE WOMAN WHO DARED.

A Modern Portia—A Lady Attorney in Court—She Pleads Eloquently for Her Right to Vote—Philadelphia Lawyers Puzzled.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 6.

In the Court of Nisi Prius, yesterday, before Judge Sharswood, the case of Miss Carrie H. Burnham *vs.* Lunning *et al.*, election officers for the Eleventh Division of the Fourteenth Ward, came up for argument. The action was for damages in the sum of $10,000, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants had violated the law in refusing to accept her vote at the last election. It had been announced that Miss Burnham would make her own argument, and this attracted a large crowd to the court-room, a number of prominent lawyers being present.

The lady was attired in a plain dark dress, and wore a lace collar, fastened by a cornelian pin. She was very decided in her manner of speaking, and pleaded with all the dignity of an old practitioner and the eloquence of a woman.

Mr. Hinckley opened the case for the defendants. He argued that the word "freedman," as used in the plaintiff's declaration, was not to be used in the sense represented by claimant, but only used, and that according to the intent of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, to mean those holding full fellowship in government affairs. He cited many legal cases to establish this proposition.

Miss Burnham, in her opening argument, claimed that suffrage, under the Constitution of the United States and this State, was the right of women, and argued at some length to show that the term freeman, when accepted in its true legal sense, included women as well as men. Her speech occupied about two hours in delivery, and was well prepared. She said in the closing part of her argument that taxation without representation was foreign to the spirit of the times. It is wrong and the greatest injustice to take from her hard earnings for the support of the government, and deny her the privilege of representation in that government.

These defendants, by refusing me the badge of suffrage, stamp me as an inferior, when men beastly drunk were permitted to vote unchallenged. Is this no injury to me as an individual? This was an injury done me, and through me the entire community. But there is another view of this matter, by which this injury assumes a more material form. In consequence of being deprived of the ballot the highest institutions of learning are closed to women. She is deprived of the opportunities of development that man has, and then is told she has not the natural intelligence that man possesses.

Why, twelve years ago, a young man whom I prepared in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, he having no other teacher in those branches, was received into the State University of Wisconsin one year in advance, yet this institution was closed against me because I was a woman. Had I the ballot I would have been admitted to the benefits of the institution with my pupil. Again, by depriving woman of the ballot her wages are depreciated. I need not cite your Honor to the most unequal laws relating to property and the guardianship of children so far as woman is concerned.

I know it is said she has a representation through men. I deny this as impossible. All such representation is misrepresentation. In this matter our government is one-sided, as is all our legislation. No wonder that the wisest statesmen of foreign nations regard this government as an experiment. God is just, and we cannot long possess a republican government based upon the consent of the governed and denying one-half of the government representation therein. Our whole government is a House of Lords to which all women are subject. To complete this despotism it is only necessary for one man to assume the position of Dictator. Our nation must save itself by being true to the principles upon which it is founded.

It is said that women do not want to vote, and I confess with sadness that so little have some women breathed the air of freedom that they deem it masculine and unwomanly to be recognized as individuals. Our government needs women; it is injured by being deprived of her intuitional and inspirational powers. It is like a large house without a woman in it. I know I weary you, but the right of suffrage is invaluable.

The question demands discussion, deliberation, and judgment before its decision. We do not ask for chivalry or for flattery, but only for justice—a just interpretation of the laws of the United States and those of the State. The question before the court is the question of individual representation—a question of the existence of this government, for which our land has been thrice drenched in blood. I pray you, therefore, make this a question of your own right. Decide as you would wish a Portia to decide were she sitting upon that bench in judgment of your own rights and your own liberties as an individual man.

The Judge ruled out the two versions of the declaration which claimed that, under the amendments of the constitution, woman was entitled to vote.

Mr. Gilmore at this point submitted the case.

Mr. Hinckley made the closing argument, claiming that the right of suffrage was not altogether an inherent right, but necessarily limited by law. Under the construction claimed by the plaintiff, boys under age would be entitled to vote. The attorney created considerable merriment by the argument that to vote a freeman must be armed and equipped or else pay a militia tax. When had women been armed and equipped? Such a thing was unheard of in our history.

Judge Sharswood will most likely render a decision at an early day.

Suicide in the Snow.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Dec. 5.

On Wednesday last Mr. William L. Whitney, a gentleman well known in this city, committed suicide near Spring Valley Post Office, Douglas County, under very singular circumstances. He was endeavoring to find his way across the country in the face of a severe snow storm, when he ended his life with a revolver. The deceased was a machinist and railroad engineer by profession, and has during the past four years, driven engines on the Union Pacific, Utah Central, Kansas Pacific, and Denver Pacific, having brought one of the first engines into Denver over the last named road. Since last July Mr. Whitney has been engaged in Morrison's saw mill, on the Divide, as engineer. Last week he visited Denver, and on Wednesday, Nov. 29, returned home. He left the train at Sloan's mill, about forty-five miles from this city. Mr. H. C. Blakely, who superintends the Morrison's mill, gives us the following particulars of the death of Mr. Whitney: After leaving Sloan's, he travelled four miles to Erskin's rancho, where he was invited to stay over night. This he refused to do, saying he "could make it." Morrisons' mill is thirteen miles from Sloan's. Leaving Erskin's, Whitney travelled two miles further to a cabin where a couple of men were encamped. They also wanted him to stay, but he chose not to do so. It was about dark at the time. He had a distance of five and a half miles to travel in order to reach Morrisons' mill. He went about one mile in the road, and then left the road and walked a short distance down a gulch, which, if he had followed, would have taken him to a house, that of Mr. Geiger. He crossed this gulch, came to a small rocky point where there were a few pine trees, and there he left his gun, valise, and satchel. Mr. Whitney went from this point in the right direction, but his steps showed that he soon became fatigued and bewildered. On Friday Mr. Blakely learned of the disappearance of Whitney and sent seven men in search. They had no difficulty in finding the trail. Found the baggage first, and at 11 o'clock found the body. The body was found eighty rods from Redmond's rancho, near Spring Valley Post-office, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the stage road. The body was lying face downward and the hands elevated to the shoulders, and clutched full of snow. Thirty-six feet from the dead man lay the little dog Carlo, also dead with two bullets in its carcass. Whitney had shot himself twice, the balls entering the upper portion of the abdomen on the right side. The pistol, a Colt's navy, was lying between the man and the dog, thirty feet from the former's body. It is evident that after shooting himself Whitney had dropped the revolver and struggled thirty feet to the place where he died. There was a rail of blood between these two points. The snow crust was very hard, and Whitney's forehead was badly cut in falling. In Mr. Blakely's opinion Mr. Whitney had probably frozen both his feet, and fearing the prospect of being crippled for life, should he succeed in getting out of the dilemma, in which he was placed by the storm, together with his bewilderment at his situation, he, in a fit of temporary aberration determined to take his life and end his present and prospective troubles. There was no evidence of intoxication.

WATCHES, ETC.

Roddin & Hamilton,
946 State-st.,
COR. OF TWENTIETH.

Have just completed the first Jewelry Store erected in Chicago since the great fire, and will open, on Monday, December 11, the most complete and elegant stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER, SILVER PLATE, etc., etc., ever brought to this market, at their usually low prices.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,
JEWELLERS,
State and Twentieth-sts.

FOR SALE.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.

Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly-appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 19 lbs.; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by
HENRY MILWARD & CO.
Room 1, No. 190 Sixteenth-st.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

Dock Front
in the new Lumber District for sale or to lease, in quantities to suit. CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK CO., 323 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF,
Church of the Messiah,
(Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,)
CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.

In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 9th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as have been authorized by the Executive Committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.
LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 W. Randolph-st., near Carpenter,
have the largest and most varied assortment in the city; also VIEWS BEFORE THE FIRE; wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, Artistic, Cabinet, Cards and large sizes. Also a full line of Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds for Holiday Trade.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 West Washington-st.

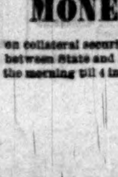
GILBERT R. SMITH,
BROKER.
No. 17 Harmon-court.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
FAIRBAULT, - MINNESOTA.
The Easter term commences January 2, 1872. This school is in Bishop Whipple's house, and offers every advantage for the thorough, refined and Christian education of girls. References in Chicago: Gen. F. T. Sherman, Oren Sherman, S. H. Kerfoot, and other persons.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
Of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 22 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 4.00
Five copies, one year	17.50
Ten copies, one year	30.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

HOTELS.

Clifton House
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,
COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.
The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

CITY HOTEL,
Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.,
in the NEW BRICK HOTEL, with all modern improvements, where we have first-class accommodations for ONE HUNDRED guests.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor,
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,
For a term of years, a WELL-LOCATED LOT on Washington-st., near Chamber of Commerce.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
70 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE,
For 979 Years.
The lots on which stood "Burch's Block," corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., having 170 feet on Wabash-av., and 117 feet on Lake-st., same on Benton-place on the east side, and which is 40 feet in width. Suitable for a hotel or four first-class stores. Conditions of lease liberal. Address ISAAC H. BURCH, Riverside Hotel, Riverside, Ill.

CORNER STORE
FOR RENT.
Brick Block, northeast corner State st. and Eldridge-court, 20x80. Possession January 1. Apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
384 Wabash-av.

OFFICES TO RENT
In new brick building adjoining Madison-st. Bridge. Rent low. Immediate possession.
NORTON & CO.

WANTED.

Weekly Tribune.
Wanted—Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.
TRIBUNE CO.,
15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE
At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U.S. Offices, 41 South Canal and 464 State-st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 389 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 289 West Randolph st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 14 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 475 Wabash av.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg, Randolph & Jefferson.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 42 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, [illegible]

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late 75 Clark), 126 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 468 State st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, n. w. cor. Wab. av. & 22d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st. old stand.

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 482 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 136 West Twelfth st.
[illegible]
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 125 W. [illegible]
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 228 Mich. av., 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also BRANCH and SAVINGS BANK (Normal Bank's Co.), corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO., Savings, 25-27 W. Mad.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg., cor. LaSalle & Mon.

Basket Manufacturer.
WM. POTTLE, 79 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 73 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 193 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HORMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
EMERSON & STOTT, 239 West Madison st.
JAMESON PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 165 South Canal st. and 502 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 800 Wabash av.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 409 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 66 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 611 State and 344 West Randolph st.
F. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
J. R. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 599 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 573 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 738 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, TOE & CO., 230 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Tremt.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 615 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 291 Mich. av., bet Cong. & V. Buren.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

Broom Corn Dealers.
W. L. HUBBARD, 275 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 79 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 236 E. Monroe.

Builders Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 150 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 38 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)

Coats and Clothing.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 762 Wabash av.
HATCH & CO., 126 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 123 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 283 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. M. KING & CO., [illegible] South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 179 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Michigan av. & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 882 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 269 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 11 to 15 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 24 South Clinton, Room 5.
G. D. DICKINSON, 207 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 48 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FLANDERS & WEBSTER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
G. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 67 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., [illegible] West Washington st.
C. C. MAIR & CO., 491 Wabash av.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 230 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 32 and 34 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., 364 Mich. av. N. of Congress st.
ROSSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 434 Canal st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 394 Mich. av., Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 91 South Canal st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 17 Market st.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., [illegible]
DAWSON & SHILDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 83 S. Green.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 162 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 231 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 103 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 815 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 682 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 560 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELMER & HAMILTON, 584 Wabash av.
[illegible]
GEO. G. LEWIS, [illegible]
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. K. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 679 Wabash av.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 120 Eighteenth st.

Drapers and Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN REESE, 18 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
E. P. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 287 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 486 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 65 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
M. H. HUSTED, 673 Wabash av.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
JOHN STEVENSON, 146 and 148 22d st. (up-stairs).
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 535 Wabash av.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 347, 349 and 351 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILBERT, TITUS & CO., opp. 230 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 229 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 548 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 576 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st. and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 267 & 282 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 73 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 239 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 79 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 40 to 49 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 125 29th st.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
PAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 30 & 32 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 373 State st.
STANTON & CO., 567 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS, [illegible]
Durand, Powers & Mead, } [illegible]
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 246 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 231 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 153 Michigan av.
HOLMES, COOLEY & CO., 141 Michigan av.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 22 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 773 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 30 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Retail and Wholesale).
F. GILLESPIE, 1009 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 798 State st.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 201 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 1127 State st., and 214 W. Madison.

Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LABARRE & NORTH, 46 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 366 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
[illegible]
THEO. B. MORRIS, 93 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 333 Wabash av.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 147 Wabash av.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 339 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 48 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 145 Michigan st.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 11 West Lake st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 49 & 55 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL, LIDELL & CO., 3 Michigan av.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 101 Wabash av. and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 200 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 373 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK LIFE, 83 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 603 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 40 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 185 Washington st.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 52 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 234 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 252 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 752 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL, 886 Wabash av.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 34 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1015 Wabash.
WASHINGTON, 586 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., [illegible] Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 181 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLIN, 61 and 63 South Canal st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 234 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 325 Wabash av.
GILES, 234 Wab. av., 257 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 225 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 273 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
R. S. OGDEN & CO., cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 658 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 565 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 229 Madison st.
HAZLETT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich. av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 336 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 146 West Madison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash av.
W. T. BURGESS, 163 Washington st.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 281 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 451 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 125 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 46 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 882 State st., near 18th st.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 49 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 30 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
F. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 143 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
S. SMITH, D. T. SCHUYLER, 886 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 370 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 136 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 125 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
[illegible] HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 313 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 100 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 78 Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., [illegible] Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 241 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., [illegible] Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., [illegible] Eldridge ct., rear 545 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 46 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 162 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 261 State st.
BLAKE, HEATH & CO., 170 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 146 and 148 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 56 North Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., 67 and 69 West Lake st.
GOLDEN, BARNITZ & CO., 151 W. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 684 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 602 State st.
D. T. WALKER & CO., 169 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 664 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 656 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 584 S. Clark st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab. av. & 22d st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 388 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 514 Michigan av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 563 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & COS., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 643 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Story & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 576 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 236 West Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 87 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY R.Y. CO., 430 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 513 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 513 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 385 Wabash av. & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & HALLARD, 386 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 382 Michigan av.
H. O. STONE, 672 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCUDDER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
FRED. L. FOKE & CO., 540 Michigan av.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 155 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & LAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 199 E. Monroe st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. P. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 164 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. E. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 58 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL, S. M. CO., 393 W. Madison st.
[illegible] Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 238 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 678 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 17 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 301 Wab. av., and 36 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 56 W. Lake st.
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 231 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 185 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 60 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 36 and 37 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 341 Lake st.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 219 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan av.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 585 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 676 Wabash and 84 S. Halsted.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, SUTMAN & PARKER, 18 W. Van Buren.
MARSH & BOWLES, [illegible] cor. State and 16th sts.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 40 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 25 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWARM, BARNARD & CO., 88 and 90 Jackson st.
[illegible]

Wire Goods and Wire [illegible]
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible]

Wood and Willow Ware.
WARNER & FELIX, 202 and 206 Michigan av.
FOLLOCK, DAVIS & CO., 41 and 43 South Canal.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANF'G CO., [illegible]

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, [illegible]

Zephyrs, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 719 W. Madison st.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Organized A. D. 1819.

Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.

Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,327,000.00.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
General Office, 148 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1871.
An informal meeting of the General Board of Directors will be held on the 13th inst. at Harmonia Hall, 68 & 70 West Lake-st. Delegates will be present from all the Branches.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC, OF SAN FRANCISCO,
AND LAMAR, OF CHICAGO.
Policy-Holders, call on SHUFELDT & BALL, [illegible] West Madison-st.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, [illegible] Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the [illegible] a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡6:30 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ||Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office in Briggs House, [cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-streets, West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	5:05 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travellers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the stamina, strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, billious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale.

In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz:

Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Kent County, Pratt, Vass, etc., with whim and whim houses; also, a parcel of land in Central City, extending from Spring Gulch to the Nevada Gulch Road, containing upward of 77,800 square feet, with quartz mill thereon 60x100 feet, two stories high, containing 30 stamps, 80 horse power engine, two [illegible] two-flue boilers, six Freiburg pans, [illegible] tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc.

Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice.

The property cost the bankrupt upwards of [illegible], more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, [illegible] Pine st., N. Y., or Sylvester H. Gibb, Assignee.
SAMUEL B. HEGEMAN [illegible],
Attorney, [illegible] Pine st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice—Copartnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm and name of A. L. Katz & Co., for the purpose of a Wholesale Cigar Business.
A. L. KATZ, Chicago.
WERTHEIM & HAAGE, LaSalle, Ill.

WASHINGTON.

Trumbull's Civil Service Cleansing Process Further Discussed in the Senate.

An Unsatisfactory Compromise Finally Agreed Upon.

The Matter to be Further Considered in the Senate To-Day.

House Debate on a Bill Authorizing the Appointment of a Labor Commission.

Akerman's Prospective Retirement Authoritatively Announced.

The Chicago Custom House Land Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—There is a growing speculation in political circles as to the possible future complications with Spain, growing out of the Cuban question. At the State Department there are no fears on this score, but in other departments of the government this sanguine view of things is not entertained. There has always been a powerful lobby in existence here who have never been satisfied with Secretary Fish's policy in Cuban matters, and this lobby is at present actively intriguing either to bring about the Secretary's removal, or to have our government adopt a more positive policy in this respect.

THE SPECIAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

held a meeting this morning, and made provisions for dividing the work assigned them to various sub-committees. The committee have quite recently interchanged views with members of the commission, and have agreed generally upon the policy which is necessary to be pursued in connection with this subject. The Commissioners are now engaged in preparing their report, but do not think it will be ready until after the holidays. The administration organ here has an editorial to-day stating that the Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis is the head, is a downright failure so far as practical and substantial results is concerned. In remarking upon the editorial, the Commissioners say that they depend more upon what the President says in his message than what his organ may state.

It was authoritatively announced at the White House to-day that Attorney General Akerman would be assigned to the United States District Court in Florida, recently made vacant by the death of Judge Kinney. It is not officially stated as to who will be Akerman's successor, but the opinion here has generally settled upon ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon. Southern Republicans are still earnestly working to have this appointment kept with their section, General Bristow being the chief candidate.

VANCE.

A few days since Democratic Senators signed a letter requesting ex-Governor Vance to resign the United States Senatorship to which he was elected last winter, on the ground that there was not the least probability that he would be admitted, and also that his further persistency in this direction only tended to confirm the prejudices which existed in the North as to the present temper of the Southern people. The letter was intended to be shown to the Democratic members of the North Carolina Legislature, in order that they might understand the situation of affairs here, and proceed at once to elect a successor to Vance, against whose admission no question could be raised. This Legislature had been given to understand by Vance that his prospects of admission were good, and it was considered advisable to remedy these errors of opinion. The letter was forwarded to North Carolina, but failed of its purpose. It is now asserted that Vance came into possession of the same, and destroyed it to prevent knowledge of its contents coming to the members of the Legislature, and also to defeat the prospects of a successor to himself being chosen.

TAX ON SALES OF VESSELS.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, to-morrow, report back Lynch's bill to remit taxes levied on sales of vessels, and recommend its passage by the House.

When Mr. Hoar's Labor bill, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the whole labor subject, such as hours of work, rates of pay, and the general condition of the working classes throughout the country, was first introduced in the House the Democrats were inclined to make some show of opposition thereto. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Democratic members having suddenly become friends of the proposed measure, it is now probable that the bill will be reported back favorably before the holiday adjournment, and as everybody disclaims any partisan purpose in it, it will be supported on both sides of the house.

SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

Several members of the Banking and Currency Committee have announced themselves in favor of Lynch's Specie Payment bill.

SCHENCK.

It is denied at the White House that any word has been yet received from General Schenck, our Minister to England, which would indicate that he desires to come here. There are late advices from him at the State Department, but nothing of a personal character.

THE REASON WHY.

Senator Morton, in an expression used to-night, gave the key to the proceedings of the Senate to-day and yesterday. He said that he regarded Trumbull's resolution, providing for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, as an attack upon the administration.

ANOTHER SENATE CAUCUS.

The difference of opinion among Republican Senators as to the advisability of appointing the committee mentioned above, led to another caucus this morning, which far from settled the question. In this caucus, which lasted two hours, and which was characterized by bitter personal flings, taunts, and retorts, a resolution was agreed to providing for the appointment of a standing Retrenchment Committee to which should be referred all matters arising from corruption in the public service. This resolution was drawn up by Mr. Morton, and was subsequently offered in open Senate by Mr. Anthony. It was no sooner read by the Clerk than Mr. Trumbull submitted as an amendment thereto his original resolution, somewhat modified, but which still gave the committee power to investigate alleged abuse of its own motion; also, authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess. With the question thus put squarely before it, the Senate at once plunged into acrimonious debate. The administration Senators, under the lead of Anthony, Conkling and Morton, labored to show that the present administration was so honest that it needed no investigation. Schurz took the report of the Retrenchment Committee made last spring for his text, and exposed frauds and abuses which had grown up in New York under the general order system. During his remarks, and in replying to a question from Senator Patterson, formerly of that Committee, it came out that Secretary Boutwell wrote a letter last winter strongly condemning the general order system, which letter was sent, with other papers to the government printing office; but which was not printed with the balance of the committee's report. In explanation of this omission, Senator Patterson significantly stated that it might have been mislaid or lost, but what exactly became of it he did not know. Conkling, as usual, whenever the Custom House is alluded to, went into a defence of its administration, and also drew largely upon the report for his defence of this institution. It was the intention of the administration Senators to sit out the debate on this question to-day, but a motion to adjourn was finally adopted on the distinct understanding that there should be a vote taken to-morrow, when Wilson and Trumbull are booked for speeches. The vote of the Senate on the question of appointing this committee, stands about 25 to 22 in favor of Anthony's compromise proposition.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that no assessment will be made against distillers for Christmas day, provided work is suspended on that day.

The Republican Senators were again in caucus this morning for three hours. The result of their deliberations was that a committee of retrenchment be appointed the same as the other committees, but not jointly with the House, nor with powers as contemplated in Senator Trumbull's resolution.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Assessors of Internal Revenue—